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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Probabilities of a Spring Session of the New Congress.

Attitude of the Government in the Alabama Case.

Gen. Negley's Bill Relating to the Kanawha Canal.

Louisiana's Electoral Vote Lost in the Last Election.

No Provision for Superseding an Insane President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee has caused a summons to issue for Col. L. H. McComb, of Delaware, who is supposed to have the letters of Mr. Ames upon which the charges were based. The members of Congress who are implicated will be simply requested to appear, it not being the custom to issue summonses for them. The attempt to foreshadow the outcome of the investigation by the journal, which was most unscrupulous, as well as most positive, in its preferment of the charges, is regarded here as an attempt to prepare the public mind for the utter failure of the original case.

A SPRING SESSION.

It is probable that all the agitation for a Spring session of the Forty-third Congress will receive a quietus by the introduction of a provision into the Legislative Appropriation bill, by which all members having regular credentials, and being entered upon the Clerk's list, shall receive their pay during the interim prior to the assembling of Congress in November next, the same as if sworn. The propriety of this has been thoroughly considered, and it is found to entail no expense upon the Treasury which does not already exist. This will satisfy that influence which has been most active in moving a Spring session.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

To-morrow the Attorney-General will hear the delegation from Alabama, appointed by the Republican wing of the Legislature, who have presented the letter of Gov. Lewis, as the substance of their cases. Yesterday Judge Williams was engaged chiefly in hearing the "Conservative," or Democratic side through State Senator Hamilton. The status of the two wings before the Department of Justice is now this: The Republican branch, which claims to be the Legislature, and is recognized as such by the Governor, has made a request for Government aid to suppress domestic violence, holding that the assumption of legislative powers by the body at the State-house is illegal, and hence an act of violence. The other side has not appealed for protection, but, claiming to be the legal Legislature, contents itself with laying its case before the Attorney-General, and, through him, before the President. There is yet no determination on the part either of the President or the Attorney-General as to what action will be taken. There seems, however, to be a strong opinion in official circles that the trouble ought to be, and can be, compromised.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE.

Minister Washburne arrived here on Friday morning, and became the guest of Speaker Blaine. Though his presence here has not been generally known, he has received many calls from his old associates in Congress. Yesterday he rode out with the President, and in the evening Speaker Blaine gave a dinner party in his honor. Mr. Washburne left to-night to visit his father and brothers in Maine, and will sail for France on the 28th inst.

MR. COLFAX.

Referring to the revived rumor which connects Vice-President Colfax with a prominent journalistic position in New-York, it is understood that he informed several of his friends, who inquired today, that nothing had been settled in regard to it, and that his decision would depend on circumstances entirely removed from either journalism or politics.

SENATOR SPRAGUE.

It was stated in these dispatches, last week, that Senator Sprague was dropped by the Republican caucus. This was a mistake, though so reported at the time. The call for the caucus was so worded as to invite all those who voted for the Philadelphia nominees, and under it Senator Sprague attended.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The State Department has not matured any proposition looking to the distribution of the Geneva award among the individual claimants, beyond the suggestions of the President's Message. It is probable that Senator Morton's bill, with some revision, will meet the requirements of the case.

THE KANAWHA CANAL.

Gen. Negley, of Pennsylvania, has prepared a bill to complete a water highway from tidewater on the James River to the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Kanawha, being the route to which the President calls the attention of Congress in his Message. This bill will probably be introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday. It provides for the relinquishment by the States of Virginia and West Virginia of their interest in the line as far as completed, and also for the purchase by them and cession to the United States of the private stock. In case of refusal to sell by private stockholders, provision is made for the United States to acquire title by condemnation. These preliminary conditions being satisfied, the work is to be begun and constructed under the entire superintendence and management of the United States Engineer Bureau. As fast as the line is completed by the engineers, it is to be turned over to a board composed of ten Commissioners, the State of Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia and Virginia, each appointing one Commissioner, and the Secretary of the Interior being an *ex-officio* member. This Board is to manage and operate the line. The surplus tolls are to reimburse the United States for the expenses of construction, and after this repayment shall have been finished, the canal is to be a highway free to all American commerce save only such tolls as may be needed to operate it and keep it in repair. It is supposed that the bill will go to the Committee on Commerce and receive an early consideration.

AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Mr. Webb has prepared a pamphlet to be submitted to the House Appropriations Committee, which sets forth the arguments in favor of a direct steam-ship line from San Francisco to Australia, stopping at the Sandwich Islands. A mail subsidy of $500,000 is asked. It is claimed that one result of the establishment of this line will be to compel the shipment of all Australian products to England through the United States.

UTAH AND HER ASPIRATIONS.

Capt. W. H. Hooper, Territorial Delegate from Utah, who has just arrived, does not expect that any attempt will be made to secure the admission of Utah as a State during the coming Winter. He believes the ultimate solution of the problem lies in the development of the material resources of the Territory. As an instance of this development he represents that the value of the products of Utah for the coming year will exceed $4,000,000.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE AND THE PRESIDENT.

The fact that the Electoral College of Louisiana failed to cast its vote for President and Vice-President on Wednesday last, is urged as an additional reason for the abolition of the Electoral College system. One State is thus left practically without a voice in the Presidential election, as the vote of the Electoral College would be a nullity, if cast on any other day. The consequences would have been of the most serious character if the result of the election had depended upon the vote of that particular State. It seems that there is no law providing for the removal of a President in the event of his becoming insane, and in case of insanity in a President the country would be in the same condition as was England in the time of George III. It is suggested that some remedies should be provided for these defects in our political system, and that there should be some lawful means found for testing the validity of a Presidential election. At present the only remedy against fraud is a recourse to arms.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Some of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court are greatly opposed to the establishment of the proposed intermediate Court, with eighteen Judges, to whom different classes of cases should be assigned for decision. One of the Judges remarked recently that it would surely result in destroying the dignity and character of the Supreme Bench, and would reduce that body to the level of a town meeting.

THE "IRON-CLAD" OATH.

The bill introduced by Senator Ferry to repeal the iron-clad oath does not remove that oath from the Public Land laws. It is now required in pre-emption and homestead entries, and serves but poorly any just purpose, and protects no interest of the Government. It is simply an indirect punishment for persons who have been relieved of every other disability. Mr. Beck, it is understood, is preparing a bill which will strike this oath from the Land laws.

MR. LAMAR'S DISABILITIES.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday voted to report favorably on the request of L. Q. C. Lamar for the removal of his disabilities.

GOV. WALKER AND THE KANAWHA CANAL.

The portion of Gov. Walker's message which relates to the James River and Kanawha Canal is unfavorably received by the Press of Virginia. It charges that Gov. Walker and his friends are trying to get control of its construction and management.

SENTIMENT ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A canvass has been made of the Republican members of the Illinois Congressional delegation to ascertain their views upon the existing civil service regulations, with the following results: Senator Logan, since the first Jencke's Civil Service bill was discussed, six years ago, has been consistently and persistently opposed to the general introduction of the European system of civil service into this country. He has seen no reason to reconsider the views he expressed upon this subject years before the present regulations were suggested. He believes the principle is inimical to a republican theory of government; that its application in practice can only result in the establishment of a bureaucracy, a civil army; that the adoption of a life-tenure in office is an initial step toward the election of a monarchical form of government. He does not oppose reform in civil service, but regards the European civil service system, recommended by Mr. Curtis' board of commissioners, as a very dangerous monarchical importation, utterly at variance with our theories of a republic. He believes honesty and efficiency in the public service can be secured without disregarding the democratic spirit of our institutions, or the traditions of our people. He would manage the business of the Government as business men conduct a commercial house, and not in accordance with a system of monarchical technicalities. Thus much for him. In the House, Messrs. Farwell, Hawley, Snapp, Moore, and Beveridge are known to oppose the regulations. Burchard favors some system which will relieve Congressmen of the responsibility of appointments. Hawley expects to make all the appointments in his district or none. This embraces all the Republicans except the Liberal Farnsworth and Col. Hay. The Democrats were not canvassed.

MEXICO.

President Lerdo Installed in Office—Suspension of the Mayor of the City of Mexico for Election Frauds—Earthquake Shocks—A New Volcano.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1, via HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Lerdo de Tejada, the new President, took formal possession of his office today, and tomorrow the Diplomatic corps will make an official visit. Preparations are making for a series of festivities in honor of the election of President Lerdo. Several changes in the Cabinet will be made immediately after the adjournment of Congress, which will take place on the 15th inst.

An election for President of the Supreme Court has been ordered for the second and fourth Sundays of February. Gens. Anza, Iglesias, and Riva-Palacios are candidates.

The Mayor and several Aldermen of the City of Mexico, who are charged with an attempt to commit fraud at the recent municipal elections, have been suspended by order of the Governor from their functions.

Porfirio Diaz arrived in the capital on the 17th, and had a satisfactory interview with the President. His presence in the city caused no excitement.

Matias Romero has returned from Guatemala. He now devotes himself to agricultural pursuits.

A number of shocks of earthquake were felt in Ucaris, Lower Michoacan. A new volcano was forming and the eruptions were frequent. Several scientific gentlemen have gone to the place.

Telegraphic communication between the City of Mexico and the United States has been re-established, and the members of the Associated Press of the Capital will meet to-morrow and celebrate the event, and at the same time honor the memory of Prof. Morse.

The Gen. Rosecrans railroad project, as modified, has passed Congress, and been sent to the Executive for approval.

A new light-house has been established at Vera Cruz.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Large Furniture Warerooms Burned, and Establishments Adjoining Badly Damaged.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The furniture warerooms of J. F. Comstock & Co., Nos. 409 and 411 North Third-street, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on stock, $75,000; insurance, $42,500—of which the Royal, of London; Peoples', of New-Jersey; Liverpool, London, and Globe, each lose $5,000, and the balance in home companies. The buildings were owned by J. C. Nulsen, and valued at $25,000; insured in the Glenn's Falls, of New-York, for $8,000; Hibernia, of Cleveland, for $2,000; Mutual Fire, of New-York, for $3,000, and $13,000 in St. Louis companies. The tobacco factory of Hammer & Hoeman, the liquor store of Nulsen, Freeman & Co., and the Holland Conseano Galvanized Iron-works, adjoining, were damaged by fire to the amount of several thousand dollars. The fire-engines, although hauled by men, were promptly on the spot, but it was only by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen that one of the most disastrous conflagrations was prevented.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Leaders of a Gang in Arkansas Captured—Material and Notes Seized.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—A special agent of the Treasury Department, who for some months past has been on the trail of counterfeiters of railroad bonds, which were sold in New-York over a year ago, arrested two leaders of the gang last Saturday on the St. Francis River, near Bolivar, Ark. One of the men, named John M. Carpenter, is a steel-plate engraver, and was formerly in the employ of the Treasury Department at Washington. The other man gave the name of Edwin Lale, but is supposed to be the man who committed heavy forgeries in New-Orleans a few years ago. A large amount of unfinished bonds and United States Currency notes were found in their possession, also plates, presses, and other material. The prisoners arrived here to-day, and will be taken to Washington at once.

Disabled Steamer on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The steamer Orizaba arrived at Santa Barbara today with one wheel disabled. The passengers will be transferred to the Senator for San Diego.

TROUBLED FRANCE.

Birth and Growth of the Present Crisis.

M. Thiers' Position—The Will of the Majority—The President's Policy—The Question at Issue—Orleanist Views—The Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 22, 1872.

All the journals of the morning assert that the governmental crisis still exists and each party accuses the other of being its cause. "A means of settlement exists," says the Left, "for if you will come upon my ground all will be over; if you do not you are a *réactionaire* bent solely upon the destruction of the Republic." "This matter can be very easily settled," says the Right, "for M. Thiers had only to proclaim himself conservative to win our support even for *his* Republic. All we ask is that he shall disavow *the other* Republic." But M. Theirs will say nothing of the kind, for if he did he would lose his Radical support. If he does not the majority becomes the opposition. He has been very clever hitherto in playing these parties off against each other, but this time he missed his aim through too great self-confidence, and came very near being crushed between them. Let me here record one important fact, and it is one which should always be borne in mind, when reading the daily telegrams from Versailles: The Monarchical Right, the actual majority in the Chamber, does not want to overthrow the Republic, nor does it desire to part with M. Thiers. I lay particular stress upon this fact, because it gives the key to the situation. Beyond doubt the Right is hostile to the idea of founding a definite Republic in France; but for the moment they desire nothing so much as the preservation of the provisional Republic with M. Thiers. All they ask is that it shall be conservative, parliamentary, and legal, and that no hope shall be left the Radicals that they will be allowed to succeed to power. Considering what has transpired in France, this seems a fair and legitimate demand. But, having the majority—as was clearly shown on Monday—and, being hostile to the Republican idea, why do they wish to preserve M. Thiers and his Republic? Simply because they cannot agree upon a successor, and become thoroughly demoralized when they try to pitch upon one.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Upon this want of concord M. Thiers has successfully played, and will continue to play, I believe, despite his check of Monday last, for, if beaten in one way, he will make it up in another. Failing to get the vote by playing off the parties, as usual, he retired to the Prefecture, "to consider whether or not he could remain at the head of the government," and to negotiate. Immense success has attended his negotiative. The de Kerdrel Committee to reply to the Message, was composed of nine men hostile to the policy enunciated, and six in favor of it. Today three of the nine have been won over, by what means, I cannot say, and M. Thiers is once more triumphant. He demands a vote of confidence in a very haughty way, and says he shall have it upon the propositions for constituting the Republic. There is every reason to believe he will get it, for the only chance of an understanding on the part of the majority, is to spring a question upon them. Once let them have time for reflection and consultation, and their courage fails them.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The real question now at issue is by no means new. It has been brought forward under every Government which has existed for the past eighty years or more. It came up under the Empire on the interpellation of the 116. It is the parliamentary question—the question to know if the last word in matters of Government belongs to the Legislative power or to the Executive—to a man, or to an Assembly elected by the nation. To get at the real point at issue we must "boil down" a vast mass of matter, and eliminate a vast number of ingredients in order to reduce it to the simplest form. Setting aside, therefore, the question of Radicals and Conservatives, and the incident of Monday, what is the matter? There is on one side a Government chosen by an Assembly which is the only power chosen by the people. On the other hand there is the majority of that Assembly which represents the country, at least until new elections are held. Has that majority the right to dictate the policy of the Government made by itself? That is the question, put as simply as I can put it. Under the English system—under all successful systems of parliamentary government, the Executive power ought to adopt the policy of one-half of the legislative body, plus one or more. It is for this and nothing more, for the moment, that the Right is contending. M. Thiers has another system, and hence the present conflict. His Government has escaped from the hands of the majority; they wish to recapture it. The means to be employed are all legal, the chief being a homogeneous Cabinet, solidaire and responsible, chosen from the majority. The process is simple, it has been tried, it has worked well in England and Belgium, and elsewhere, and it is needless to convoke the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences to determine what a parliamentary government should be. M. Thiers will not consent to this, because a chief of a parliamentary government cannot enter into party struggles, nor come into parliament to impose his conditions. His ideas are borrowed from the old régime, and differ in nowise from those of Louis XIV. or Louis XV. The struggle is, therefore, between the old personal government and parliamentary government, and not between republic and monarchy. The English grasped their parliamentary liberties long ago and held them; the French have had theirs many times in hand, but have always given them up to a savior or to some providential man. Once more they have them in their power, but before this letter reaches you M. Thiers will have seized them all, and have become as strongly a personal ruler as ever reigned in France.

ORLEANIST VIEWS.

But, it may be asked, what about the Republic? Does M. Thiers mean to found it? Yesterday I had a conversation with a gentleman who was an employe of the Thiers Government under Louis Philippe. I asked the question, or rather made the statement that he would found the Republic. "You think so," said my acquaintance, "then you will be mistaken. M. Thiers wishes to found nothing but M. Thiers. One of two things will happen, either he will be overthrown by the Radicals, or some fine day, when his Orleanists are in possession of every office in the country, and of the army as well, he will find that France is not republican. He will say, 'I always told you so, but was willing to have the trial,' and then he will put the vote to the people in a way to insure success. Do you think the Comte de Paris is silent for nothing? Do you think d'Aumale would be so quiet but for an understanding? Do you think the Duc de Chartres was put into the army illegally for nothing? Can you point to a single office not filled by an Orleanist?" "Yes," I interrupted, "Jules Ferry is at Athens; Picard"—— "There is just the point; they are not Orleanists and are sent out of the country. Do you know that more than one hundred and twenty Radical Mayors and Prefects have recently been removed?" Put in this way, the case does seem strong, but I had never seen the facts in just that light. He went on: "M. Thiers is just as much in favor of a parliamentary government as you or I. It is his hobby. He was always preaching it, and writing about it under the Empire. He wants it now, but he has to manage the Radicals until he has his wires laid throughout France. His first wish is to save his name in history; his second is to leave a parliamentary government to France, and with the grandson of Louis Philippe at its head. Doubtless he would prefer to be succeeded by President d'Aumale in order to leave the latter with the responsibility of overthrowing the republic; but rest assured he will leave the Duke with ample means to the end." The peculiar part of all this is that my acquaintance is a zealous Orleanist, and was delighted to know "that things were going on well." He even began by remonstrating with me for not taking to the d'Orleans, for it was always "better for a man to put himself on the winning side." He said that the reason why M. Thiers would not consent to new elections was not through fear of the Bonapartists, but because they would result in a strong Radical majority in the Assembly, and one too strong to be managed. "The partial elections," said he, "will bring in 'Republicans,' but Republicans who were, who are, and who always will be, thorough Orleanists at heart." There is very little in this which struck my personal opinions, but as it is well to know the opinions of all parties, I give you those of an Orleanist and an optimist.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The debates in the Chamber this week have been upon M. Dufaure's Jury bill, the idea being to so arrange matters as to make the jury respectable, and to admit none but men of inteligence upon it. In France a man is not allowed to sit upon the jury because so ignorant that he has not read a newspaper, nor is there any challenging or questions about forming an opinion. A jury is a jury, and the twelve men drawn are bound to do their duty, the Judge telling them ordinarily what that duty is. At any rate they are treated like men of honor, and are presumed to give a verdict according to evidence, whatever opinions they may have previously formed of the case. M. Dufaure wishes to confine the jury to men of a certain education and intelligence, and malicious tongues say that this is due to the fact that he cannot get an ordinary jury to convict for *délits* of the Press. His bill was begun after the acquittal of Janvier de la Motte, which, he said, was due to a stupid Norman jury. Lachand, who pleaded for M. Janvier, says he never fails with an ordinary Norman jury, for if all other means fail, he has only to introduce some abuse of England to win them over. It is a curious fact that the people are very indignant to think M. Dufaure would deprive any man of the sacred right of sitting upon a jury and feel that their liberties are attacked; yet, having that right, ninety-nine out of every hundred resort to every fair and unfair means to avoid exercising it.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Report of the Commissioners on Their Second Year's Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The second yearly report of the Southern Claims Commission, to be sent to the Speaker of the House to-morrow, states that from the organization of the Commission, in March, 1871, to the end of November, 1872, 17,700 claims were filed, in which an aggregate sum of over $45,000,000 is claimed. Of these 2,788 cases, representing $5,424,314 as claimed, have been disposed of by awards amounting altogether to about $1,138,000. About 700 cases, claiming $2,500,000, have been investigated, and are under further consideration, the claims appearing to be meritorious, but the proofs insufficient on which to frame just awards. This will leave about 15,000 untouched cases, amounting to some $37,000,000, when the Commission expires by law next March. With the experience gained in the past two years the Commissioners think they could dispose of all the claims before them in about four years, but it would require uninterrupted diligence to do the work in that time. The totals in the amounts claimed are greatly swelled by the practice of claimants of putting into their accounts their claims for rent, for loss and damage incident to a state of war, and for the personal depredations of officers and soldiers upon their property. The Commissioners still hold that military service in person or by substitute, the holding of office or furnishing of supplies, the giving of information in aid of military operations, contracting for work or supplies and voting for separation from the Union, were acts of disloyalty on the part of claimants. They still hold that a presumptive character of disloyalty during the war attaches to the residents of the South, from which each claimant must relieve himself by proof of his actual loyal status. They modify their former view, that presumptive acts of disloyalty must be rebutted by proof of imminent danger of actual and immediate violence, and admit the existence of a reign of terror and apprehension in certain parts of the then seceding States, which impelled men to disguise their real feeling for the time being, but in such cases they require evidence of the duress under which claimants so acted, and they refuse to accept neutrality as the loyal adherence required by the act of Congress under which they officiate. They hold that disloyal heirs cannot recover on the claims of loyal ancestors, and in all such cases inquire into the proposed distribution of the proceeds of the claim and deduct the shares of the disloyal expectants. Many claims are rejected because the proof of loyalty is not satisfactory. The Commissioners find that any claimant can prove his loyalty by selecting his own witnesses and offering their general opinions as proof, and they are obliged to look to the surroundings of each claimant so far as they can be ascertained. They hold that the defective proof leading to the rejection of a claim is generally due to the inability of the claimant to establish a better record outside of the mere opinion of the witnesses.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The deaths in Boston during the past week were 147, of which 40 were from small-pox.

Prof. Calvin E. Stowe has left for his Winter home in Florida in entirely restored health.

Policeman C. L. Smith, of Boston, died, on Saturday night, from the effect of having his foot crushed by a horse-car.

Alpheus B. Close, a carpenter, was killed, in East Boston, Mass., on Saturday evening, by falling from a building.

A fire in Middletown, Penn., at 1 A. M. on Sunday, destroyed a boarding-house, liquor-store, and cigar-store. Loss estimated at $12,500.

Some members of Congress are discussing the question whether the public business will be sufficiently advanced, two weeks hence, to justify the usual holiday recess.

Efforts are made by the friends of Charles Johnson, colored, under sentence to be hanged on Tuesday next, in Washington, for the murder of his wife, to obtain commutation to imprisonment for life.

The reference library and reading-room of the Free Public Library in Worcester, Mass., were opened to the public today, in accordance with a vote of the directors to open the library on Sundays.

Michael Reynolds, of New-Haven, was killed by the cars of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday afternoon. He was about twenty-two years old, and has parents in New-Haven.

A little girl, eight years old, daughter of James Lord, of New-Worcester, was run over by a freight-train, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, on Saturday afternoon, and both feet crushed so that amputation was necessary.

The main building of Mr. A. Reynolds' woolen mill at Windsor, Conn., was burned last evening, with all the machinery and a portion of the stock; loss is estimated at $60,000; insurance, $40,000 on building and machinery, and $12,500 on stock.

The passenger-cars of a train from Montgomery, Ala., on Wednesday, on the South and North Railroad, were thrown down an embankment, and badly damaged. They contained twenty-five passengers, all of whom were injured—some slightly, others more severely, and one, it is believed, dangerously.

Railroad Accident in Massachusetts—Narrow Escape of 200 Passengers.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8.—The morning passenger-train over the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, was thrown from the track about a mile north of this city, Saturday morning. Three cars were thrown on their sides, but though there were 250 passengers on the train no one was seriously injured.

ALABAMA.

The Course of the Republican Party Justified.

A Record of Democratic Rascality and Fraud.

How the Democracy Played the Old Tammany Game of "Counting In"—Sound Reasoning on the Subject from Gov. Lewis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872.

With the true facts before them relative to the legislative muddle in this State, no persons abroad can fail to justify the course pursued by the Republicans. The accounts already published were intended to misrepresent and deceive. They emanated from a virulent Democrat, one of the editors of the unscrupulous, treasonable Democratic sheet of Montgomery. My present purpose is to state the real facts through the columns of your widely-circulated journal.

At the polls on the 5th day of November, the Republican Party of Alabama unquestionably elected a fair majority in each branch of the General Assembly, as well as their entire State ticket, the latter by over eight thousand majority. The Democratic State Committee (at least the Chairman) at once set to work to secure the "counting in" of a majority of Democrats in the Legislature, so as to elect a United States Senator, and State Printer, and adopt such legislation as would give them control of the State for all time. This was to be accomplished through the Democratic Supervisors in certain strong Republican counties. These proved pliant tools in Barbour and Marengo Counties, entitled to eight members. These counties really gave fifteen hundred Republican majority each. The Supervisors, however, at the bidding of the desperate Chairman of the State Committee, at once "counted in" the Democratic candidates. The Democratic Secretary of State, just defeated for re-election, ready to co-operate with the Chairman, issued certificates of election accordingly. Thus there seemed to be a Democratic majority in the Senate and House of Representatives. The Republicans, of course, felt justly indignant, and determined to thwart the plans of the conspirators. They realized that to submit to such rascality now, and fail to reap the fruits of their victory, they would be disgraced, and never deserve success hereafter.

On the 18th of November, the day for the annual meeting of the General Assembly, the Republican members organized separately from the Democratic members, in the United States Court building. They could not assemble in the Capitol building, because the two halls of the Senate and House of Representatives were locked against them. These chambers were not opened until the Democratic members, who held a caucus in the Supreme Court-room beneath, were ready to rush upstairs and take possession of them! Under these circumstances, even if the Constitution or laws required the Legislature to assemble in the Capitol building, which they do not, the Republicans were thus excluded from possession. Had they met with the Democratic members, preparations had been made to browbeat them. Again, there was plainly no chance to seat the Republicans from Barbour, Marengo, and other counties, when the decision was to be determined by a majority of Democrats, and among them the very men to be unseated. And who is foolish enough to believe that the Democratic majority would do justice by seating Republicans, when thereby they would change the complexion of both Houses from Democratic to Republican? In order to avoid a row with a Democratic mob on hand for the purpose, and not to imperil their rights, the Republicans very wisely met separately and peaceably at another place.

The Republican members assembled in the United States Court rooms and organized the Senate and House of Representatives. In each branch of the General Assembly there was a constitutional quorum of legally-elected members. A joint committee invited in Gov. Lindsay, the out-going Democratic Governor, and informed him that the two Houses were duly organized and ready to receive any communication he may have to make. Of course, he, being in accord with the fraudulent body in the Capitol, refused to recognize the Republican Legislature. His reply to the joint committee has been before the country for two weeks, having been telegraphed far and wide. He quibbled about the Republicans not assembling in the Capitol building, and not being called to order by the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor and the Democratic Speaker of the House. He should have known that the language of the law is, "shall convene in the City of Montgomery"—not in the "Capitol building," or any other particular building. On the other hand, without any investigation, he promptly responded to a committee from the Democratic Legislature, and sent in his annual message.

On the 25th November Hon. David P. Lewis, the Republican Governor-elect, (whose election was declared two days previous,) took charge of the Executive Department. He was waited on by a joint committee of the Republican Legislature, and was requested to delay for twenty-four hours, in order to give the two Legislatures an opportunity to harmonize. Let it be remembered that this delay was asked for by the Democratic Legislature. The proposition of the latter was to send the Republican members from Barbour County with the condition that they were not to vote in the election of United States Senator; and that the claimants from Marengo County go back and have another election! Of course, the Republicans were compelled to reject such absurdity. The acceptance of that proposition would have secured a Democratic majority in each House, the election of a Democratic United States Senator and State Printer, besides control of all the legislation of the session. The Republicans then proposed to compromise if the Republican members from Barbour and Marengo Counties be allowed their seats, unrestricted, and that there be a new organization of the two Houses. By this arrangement the Democrats would have had the Senate by one majority, and the Republicans the House by six or eight majority. This fair proposition was instantly, indignantly, and unanimously rejected by the Democratic Legislature. Gov. Lewis, who has carefully examined the status of each Republican member, and was satisfied of their fair and legal election, forwarded the following recognition of the Republican Legislature:

STATE OF ALABAMA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 29, 1872.

Hon. Alex. White and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me that the General Assembly of the State of Alabama are duly organized and ready to receive any communication that I may have to make.

In reply I beg leave to say that I am ready to cooperate with you in dispatch of public business so urgently demanding attention.

I have no special communication to make to you this morning.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
DAVID P. LEWIS, Governor.

He also responded to the Committee of the Democratic Legislature in the following communication, which speaks for itself and clearly justifies himself as well as the Republicans in organizing a separate Legislature of legally-elected members:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 25, 1872.

Messrs. Martin and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 23d inst., notifying me that you had been appointed a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives in session at the Capitol, to wait on me and inform me of my election to the office of Governor of the State of Alabama and to inquire when it will be my pleasure to take the oath of office and enter upon the discharge of my duties as Governor. Your communicarton also contains a certified copy of the resolutions instructing you so to do.

In reply, I beg to inform you that I have this day taken the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution before an officer authorized by law to administer the same, and have entered upon the discharge of the duties incumbent on me as the chief executive officer of the State of Alabama.

I am denied the pleasure customary on induction into office of meeting the General Assembly of the State harmonious as an integral body, distinct only in the two Houses which compose it as a constitutional Assembly. For the first time in the history of our State, two bodies of men are assembled in the City of Montgomery, each claiming to be the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, meeting at different places, having different officers, and each claiming a constitutional quorum of members, elected by a lawful majority of their respective constituents.

The length of time which this anomaly has existed, leaves no room for me to hope that these claims can be adjusted by agreement between the bodies themselves. Such a triumph of reason and conciliation would have afforded a guarantee of harmony in future action that would have been most gratifying to every right-minded man in the State. In the absence of this and kindred circumstances, that adds pain to the unpleasant duty now devolved upon me to determine by executive recognition which of the two bodies is the constitutional General Assembly of the State of Alabama.

I deem it my duty, in the solution of this question, to determine it upon such evidence as would be viewed and acted upon on a contest for seats before either branch of the Legislature, or before a Court of last resort, so far as the same is attainable, and to be guided by the principles of law applicable to the same.

The right of a citizen to a seat in the General Assembly, is derived from his having received the votes of a majority of the electors of the county or district which he claims to represent.

Representative government can rest on no other basis, which can secure it integrity and perpetuity, and all laws which are enacted to arrive at this result are merely directory in their construction, and auxiliary in establishing the foundation of the right to act as such representative. A *prima facie* claim of right must yield to evidence which rebuts it, and no technical rules can be invoked which will exclude any evidence which is pertinent and competent in establishing the issue. Courts, in their investigation of facts, are limited in the admission of evidence only by its pertinency and competency, unless forbidden by some positive law, demanding its exclusion. And in this case, when the fact to be ascertained is no less momentous than whether the people are represented by those who have received the votes of the majority of the electors whom they claim to represent, the final decision of the question by *prima facie* evidence when other proof is obtainable, or by any technical rules which subordinate the essential fact in issue would only invite the subtlety of fraud, to strangle the fundamental right of representative government in the meshes of its ingenuity.

It is true that the means possessed by this Department of ascertaining the evidence necessary to its action are limited and imperfect.

The necessity for prompt action, and the want of power, preclude a full investigation, and legislative action for contesting disputed seats will afford a means of rectifying any error in the indispensable action demanded at my hands. The action of this Department, by its recognition, only renders the body so recognized *de facto* the General Assembly of the State. The forum for contesting the ultimate right to seats is elsewhere. The two bodies claiming each to be the General Assembly of Alabama are in different buildings, in the City of Montgomery; the one in the rooms of the Capitol usually occupied by the Senate and House of Representatives, and the other body is assembled in the United States Court-room, in a different building in the City of Montgomery. The building in which the bodies assemble is of no significance in determining that either body is or is not the General Assembly. The Constitution is silent as to where the General Assembly shall meet. The statute now in force only declares that it shall meet in the City of Montgomery, and the statutes in force when the capital of the State was located at Cahaba and Tuscaloosa respectively only directed that the General Assembly should meet in those towns, not designating any building in which they should meet. In point of fact, the General Assembly has met in this city in a building other than the Capitol, on the occasion of that building being burned. And the wisdom of the law as it is, is vindicated by the circumstances attending the present exigency. If the law constituting the General Assembly rendered the building in which it convened essential to the legal validity of the body, cases might arise in which a physical contest for the possession of the building could hardly be avoided in the heated rivalry of two bodies, each asserting its own claims. The essential question is, which of the bodies has a quorum of members, in its respective branches, who were elected by a majority of the electors in the counties and districts which they claim to represent? In the solution of this question, claimants of seats, having the certificates of the Secretary of State, authorized by the popular vote, are undoubtedly entitled to their seats, and it is equally clear that claimants of seats, without the certificate of the Secretary of State, who have received the vote of a majority of electors voting in their counties, or districts, are the lawful representatives of such communities. The three members from Barbour County and the three members from Marengo are both necessary to the quorum of either body claiming to be the House of Representatives. The house meeting at the Capitol contains these six members with the certificates of the Secretary of State, and has with them fifty-four members, or three over a quorum. The certificates of the Barbour claimants are contradicted by the returns of the Barbour Supervisor now on file in the office of the Secretary of State. These certificates were issued pending an injunction which restrained the supervisors from counting a part of the Barbour vote, on partial returns, which are completed, but not until the certificate was issued by the Secretary of State, and the Secretary refuses to issue any other certificate, though the complete returns show the certificates are issued to, and held by, gentlemen who received a decided minority of the votes of electors voting, as shown by the records in his office. Whatever duties may devolve upon the Speaker of the House upon the presentation of a new certificate, regular upon its face, such a claim of right cannot stand before any tribunal on the facts above stated, whose duty it is to see that the fundamental principles of a representative government are to be practiced.

In respect to the Marengo members in the House at the Capitol, while the members from that county hold certificates not contradicted by the returns in the office of the Secretary of State, it is beyond dispute that the Supervisors cast out about 1,000 votes which were polled against the certificated members, leaving the majority of votes against these gentlemen, and in favor of the claimants of the seats in the House, assembled at the United States Court-room in this city. This presents a case of equal clearness against the certificated members in the House at the Capitol, and the rights of the majority of voters can only be vindicated by a recognition of the right of the gentlemen claiming seats in the house, at the United States Court-room, based upon the majority of the popular vote. This leaves the body at the Capitol, claiming to be the House of Representatives, with only forty-eight legal members, and is not a quorum under the laws of the land. And as the Constitution expressly declares that a "majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business," I find myself unable to recognize the bodies which you represent as the General Assembly of Alabama.

Most sincerely hoping that such a quorum may soon be obtained, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
DAVID P. LEWIS.
Governor of Alabama.

In his action Gov. Lewis has not, as charged by the Democrats, assumed the prerogatives of the Senate and House of Representatives, constitutionally conferred, to "judge of the election, qualification, and return of its members." As Governor he was called upon to recognize and co-operate with one of two organizations claiming to be the General Assembly of Alabama. He, of course, instituted an examination into the election, qualification, and return of each member in the two organizations; otherwise it would have been impossible for him to decide intelligently and justly under his oath of office. That investigation necessarily led him to the recognition contained in the communication to Messrs. White and others. He will be sustained by the people of the State and the country at large.

So far from the Republican members deserving rebuke or conscious criticism for their unusual procedure, they really merit the highest praise. Through the machinations of the desperate unscrupulous Democratic leaders in Alabama, the will of the people, expressed at the ballot-box, was about to be disregarded and controverted. If allowed to be successful, the Republicans would have justly lost all hope in the future and given up in utter despair. What other results could be expected, if, after they had gained the victory fairly and unequivocally, they were suffered to be despoiled of it by Democrats counting out the Republicans elected, and Democratic members counted in? They were fully aware of the impudent and insolent boasts of the Democratic leaders, that such legislation would be enacted as would deprive two-thirds of the Republicans from voting hereafter. A poll-tax receipt was to be made indispensable, electors were to vote in their precincts, and free factious challenge of voters allowed. Under such requirements, farewell to Republican ascendency in this State, where three-fourths of the Republicans are poor, timid colored people, dependent on the Democratic owners of the soil. The bold, unflinching course of the Republican legislators for the last two weeks, in securing the fruits of their victory, has given the Democrats a check in their unlawful strides to State supremacy from which they will never recover. They are now taught that they can no longer lord it over the Republicans, and must hereafter count honestly, or be counted out themselves. A crisis had really been reached, when the fate of Republicanism must be decided in Alabama. The Republicans, like men worthy of their noble principles and the prestige and glory of their great national party, met the crisis and turned the tide. The whole matter will be laid before Congress and the nation by our Republican Congressmen and a Special Committee specially deputed to Washington.

ALABAMA.

THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

Collapse of Warmoth's Conspiracy to Seize the State.

Elevated Motives of the Principal Agents in the Plot.

Failure of a Demonstration to Provoke Disorder.

Declaration of the State Vote to be Made Today.

Republican Majority for State Officers Nearly 19,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—The Warmoth misrule and despotic usurpation is nearly at an end. Last night the Warmoth conspirators, in the expiring agonies of their last struggle, circulated notices, and by fervent appeals endeavored to get up an indignation meeting at Lafayette-square, but the people would not respond, and the proposed meeting did not take place. Mr. C. A. Weed, of the *Times*, who desires to secure the public printing for his journal from the Fusionists, seeing his chances going with the defeat of the old Slidell Democracy, in their efforts to get control of the State Government by election frauds, is especially active in trying to get up some public demonstration against the Republicans, and provoke, if possible, some disturbance. A most atrocious libel against Judge Durell appeared in the editorial columns of Weed's paper today, and if ever a contempt was committed upon a distinguished, worthy, and estimable judicial officer that was one, and doubtless will be properly noticed.

The people here generally believe that Grant and Kellogg carried the State by a large majority, and that Warmoth was determined to count the State against them at any cost, and thus trade himself into the United States Senate. In this nefarious plot he has been defeated by the action of the United States Courts, and now he is at the end of his tether, with none so poor as to do him reverence, with, perhaps, the exception of Capt. G. A. Sheridan and M. A. Southworth, who have enjoyed two of the most lucrative offices in this State.

To-morrow the Legislature convenes at the Mechanics' Institute, and, after organization, the result of the election of State officers will be announced. That W. P. Kellogg will be declared the Governor-elect by a majority of the votes cast is not doubted, and it is said that he has run ahead of the ticket. C. C. Antoine will be the Lieutenant-Governor, and, with a large Republican majority in both Houses of the Legislature, there will be a government in perfect accord with the Federal Government at Washington. The official vote for State officers, as it will be announced by the Lynch Returning Board to the Legislature, is as follows:

For Governor—W. P. Kellogg, 72,890; McEnery, 54,029; Kellogg's majority, 18,861.

For Lieutenant-Governor—C. C. Antoine, 70,127; D. B. Penn, 56,340; Antoine's majority, 13,787.

For Secretary of State—P. G. Deslonde, 71,511; S. Armstead, 54,294; Deslonde's majority, 17,217.

For Auditor—C. Clinton, 71,210; J. Graham, 55,309; Clinton's majority, 15,701.

For Attorney-General—A. P. Field, 71,527; H. N. Ogden, 55,254; Field's majority, 16,273.

For Superintendent of Education—W. G. Brown, 70,075; R. M. Lusher, 56,615; Brown's majority, 13,460.

The majority for Grant and Wilson is 12,573.

The Warmothites Give Up the Fight—Possible Impeachment of Warmoth.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—The city is comparatively quiet. The restraining order granted yesterday by Judge Durell, placing the whole matter of organizing the Legislature in the hands of the Custom-house party, is the general topic of conversation. Even Republicans express astonishment at its sweeping character. The Custom-house party have thus far been sustained by the Federal Court in every demand. To-morrow the two Legislatures are expected to meet and the ejection of Warmoth by the Custom-house Legislature, and the deposition of the Governor's Legislature by United States troops, is the programme.

The Warmoth contempt case comes up in the Federal Court to-morrow.

To-morrow's *Republican* will contain the returns of the votes as canvassed by the Custom-house Returning Board, showing Grant's majority in the State to be 14,224; Kellogg's majority, 18,861, and the entire Republican State ticket. The Legislature stands seventy-three Republicans, 35 Fusionists; Senate, twenty-seven Republicans, and nine Fusionists. The Custom-house members of the Legislature are strong in the belief that the members returned by the Custom-house Board will be seated and the others ejected, and if the Governor refuses to recognize the Legislature his impeachment will follow.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer has rapidly risen in the North-west and over the upper lakes and Michigan, and thence to Arkansas and Tennessee, with northerly winds, clearing and cold weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States south-westerly to westerly winds and cloudy weather, with falling pressure; on the lower lakes and in the St. Lawrence Valley, and thence to the Middle and Eastern States, south-westerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather, occasional light snow and rain, and high temperatures.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west, and thence to Lake Huron and southward to Arkansas and Tennessee, clearing and cold weather, with rising barometers and north-westerly winds. For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, south-westerly to north-westerly winds and lower temperatures. For the lower lake region and Canada, northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and cold weather. For the Middle States and New-England, increasing south-westerly to north-westerly winds, light rain and snow, followed in the afternoon by clearing weather. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester, and Oswego.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 45°; 6 A. M., 45°; 9 A. M., 46°; 12 M., 46°; 3 P. M., 45°; 6 P. M., 43½°; 9 P. M., 40°; 12 P. M., 40½°.

No Dispatches from Europe on Sunday.

No cable dispatches from Europe were received at the office of the Associated Press on Sunday or Sunday night up to the closing hour.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW I FOUND LIVINGSTONE. Travels, Adventures, and Discoveries in Central Africa. Including Four Months' Residence with Livingstone. By HENRY M. STANLEY, Traveling Correspondent of the New-York *Herald*. With Maps and Illustrations after Drawings by the Author. *Published only by subscription.* New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

The search of Dr. Kane for Franklin in the Arctic regions, and Stanley's expedition for the relief of Livingstone in Africa, are exploits which Americans may always mention with pardonable pride, and which Englishmen will recall with heartfelt gratitude. The lamented Kane brought back with him relics which gave mournful testimony to the fact that Franklin had not only failed in the object of his expedition, but that he had himself fallen a sacrifice to his inexorable determination to solve mysteries which had defied all previous explorers, and which still remain. By a conjunction of circumstances which a fatalist would almost acknowledge to be Providential, Stanley reached Livingstone at the moment when he was nearly succumbing under an accumulation of difficulties and hardships which would long before have crushed an explorer, let us say, not only less experienced than himself, but who was not sustained by that same Christain trust and fortitude which had borne him up during the weary years that he had been waiting for the aid and succor that he rightfully but vainly expected from his own countrymen. Kane brought back with him a shattered constitution and the seeds of the disease which shortly after terminated his brilliant and honored career. Stanley comes home with his irrepressible vigor not one whit abated, and full of an ambition which it is safe to predict will be spurred on to still other efforts by the cordial praise which has been so generously and so lavishly, yet so deservedly, bestowed. These two men—Kane and Stanley—may well be named together, and the records of their exploits, so strongly contrasted in details, and yet so similar in the noble philanthropy and earnest chivalry which they illustrate, will stand as companion pictures, deserving careful study from all young Americans, and, it is to be hoped, exciting their most earnest emulation.

The public are already well acquainted with the general outlines and the results of Stanley's Expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone; but the telegrams and letters, the speeches before geographical societies, and at public dinners, in which the main facts have been exploited, stand in the same relation to this narrative that the rough sketches and studies of the artist do to the completed picture.

Acting on the instinct of a trained newspaper correspondent, of writing up events to the latest moment, Mr. Stanley, in preparing this account of the way in which he found Livingstone, has very judiciously thrown aside, not only his letters, but even his diary, only giving us extracts from that where they fit naturally into his narrative. By taking this course he has avoided the error which travelers—not excepting the great Livingstone himself—so often commit of cumbering their story with a mass of details interesting enough to them at the time they may have been jotted down, but infinitely wearisome to the reader who is compelled to wade through page after page which have come to possess no significance whatever, and which indicate in reality nothing even regarding the means through which failure may have been encountered or success achieved. From the brief and somewhat dramatic introduction in which Mr. Stanley tells how he came to go to Africa, to the frank and apologetic postscript in which he takes back some of the hard blows he had dealt in the heat of his indignation at the skeptical geographers, the narrative has a unity and compactness which add greatly to its readableness. It moves steadily forward, with an animation, and a certain vigor, freshness, and breeziness unusual in works of its class, while the sensationalism that marked the letters in which Mr. Stanley first communicated his experiences to the public, is toned down so thoroughly as to show that he fully understands the difference between making a book and writing for the New-York *Herald*. There are occasional evidences of haste in preparing the volume for the press, but these are fewer than might have been anticipated when it is remembered that the nearly 800 octavo pages of which it is composed, were written in five weeks, and that, too, while the irrepressible author was going through with innumerable dinners and receptions. This exploit of itself is by no means the least noteworthy of those connected with the search after Livingstone.

The main facts of Mr. Stanley's expedition are so well known that it is necessary only to present the briefest résumé of them in this connection. Mr. Stanley reached the island of Zanzibar, the starting-point of his, and, indeed, of nearly all the important expeditions which have tried to penetrate Central Africa, on Jan. 6, 1871. Here he was to purchase his supplies and organize the force with which he was to seek Livingstone—to relieve him if alive, and to bring back positive intelligence of him if he were dead. The necessity of concealing the actual object of his mission largely increased the difficulties he encountered. Until he reached Zanzibar he did not realize that letters of credit could only be made available there by submitting to a discount of twenty to twenty-five per cent., and that he might have avoided this "shave" by taking with him gold. Nor did he have any practical idea of the kind or quantity of stores which it was necessary he should take with him. The accounts of previous explorers in this regard were exceedingly vague, and direct inquiry of the officials in the service of the British Government, at Zanzibar, and who could best have advised him, would involve the necessity of stating that his only object in penetrating Africa was to find and relieve Livingstone. Fortunately he finally came upon Sheikh Hashid, a wealthy Arab merchant of Zanzibar, who had dispatched several caravans into the interior, and who had precisely the practical knowledge which Mr. Stanley lacked. The quantity of cloth and of beads, with the proportionate colors of each needed—for some of the tribes in the interior preferred one color and some another—with the amount of copper wire and other articles to be used as currency in purchasing supplies, all required the most careful study and apportionment. Then there were men to be hired and animals to be purchased, and with all his energy Mr. Stanley found himself detained at Zanzibar until March 21, seventy three days. This brought him to the middle of the rainy season, but there was good omen in the month, notwithstanding, for it was in March, 1866, just five years previous, that Livingstone had left Zanzibar. Stanley's pluck, determination, courage, endurance, and fertility of resource were enough to carry him through or over all obstacles; but in his weary marches through the swamps of the East coast he found one experience of his earlier years stand him in good stead. He had been acclimated in the ague-breeding swamps of Arkansas; Let this, although no protection in itself against the miasma of Africa, taught him how to use that sovereign remedy, quinine, and with this drug he battled, with more or less success, the twenty-three attacks of fever which he had in thirteen months. As it left Bagomoyo, Stanley's caravan numbered three white men, twenty-three soldiers, four supernumeraries, four chiefs, 153 Pagazis, twenty-seven donkeys, and one cart conveying cloth, beads and wire, boat-fixings, tents, cooking utensils and dishes, medicines, powder, small shot, musket-balls, and metallic cartridges, instruments and small necessaries, such as soap, sugar, tea, coffee, Liebig's extract of meat, candles, &c., making a total of 153 loads. It took six weeks to get this large caravan started, in five detachments, from Bagomoyo. A month after leaving this place the caravan arrived at Simbamwenni, in the fertile valley of the Ungerengeri, and on June 23—ninety days from Bagomoyo—Stanley reached Unyanyembe, into which place he made a sort of triumphal entry, the whole force, somewhat diminished by sickness, it is true, having been put in the best possible trim, so as to make as favorable an impression as possible. Up to this point there had been the inevitable difficulties of African exploring expeditions to contend with;—unwilling leaders, followers now and then almost mutinous, and only held in check by the strong hand of the chief, marshes made trebly difficult and next to impassable by the heavy rains; but beyond Unyanyembe greater obstacles still threatened. Mirambo, of Uyoweh, blocked the road to Ujiji, Stanley's objective point, and declared that no caravan should ever again go through the country. Joining the Arab army, which avowed its purpose of forcing a way through, Stanley aided in storming a palisaded village, but the excitement of the attack, which was completely successful, joined with his previous exposure, brought on a violent attack of fever, and a day or two later, while he was confined to his tent, he was thrown into consternation at the news that the Arab army had been ambushed and utterly beaten by Mirambo. A retreat to Unyanyembe followed, and after remaining there until Sept. 20 Stanley made another start for Ujiji, having determined to adopt Gen. Sherman's tactics by making a detour and flanking the redoubtable Mirambo. This strategy was entirely successful, and on Nov. 10 the waters of Tanganyika came in sight. Ujiji was reached and Livingstone was found and relieved. These exciting and thrilling incidents, in the main long ago familiar to the public, are worked up anew in Mr. Stanley's narrative with marked dramatic skill, but we need not rehearse them here. The recapitulation of a few of the leading dates will show how providentially the movement to relieve Livingstone was timed. On Oct. 17, 1869, two years and a month before the relief expedition reached Ujiji, Stanley received his commission. At that very time Livingstone was lying disabled, from ulcers on his feet, at Bambarre, the most important ivory depot of Manyema. While Stanley was journeying through Persia and India to Zanzibar, Livingstone was exploring the Lualaba, or Webb's River, as he had named the part of it on which he then was. This he traced as far as latitude 4° south, and then, baffled and disheartened through lack of supplies and the faithlessness of his followers, he was "compelled to return on the weary road to Ujiji, a distance of 700 miles." Certainly it was a remarkable Providence which brought him to this point, "a mere ruckle of bones" and fairly "dying on his feet," as he described himself, only four weeks before Stanley reached Ujiji. During the four months that Stanley spent with Livingstone he had ample opportunity for studying his character, and from the detailed description which he gives of him we condense the following. Mr. Stanley writes:

> I lived with Dr. Livingstone from the 10th November, 1871, to the 14th March, 1872; witnessed his conduct in the camp, and on the march, and my feelings for him are those of unqualified admiration. He is about sixty years old, though after he was restored to health he appeared more like a man who had not passed his fiftieth year. His hair has a brownish color yet, but is here and there streaked with gray lines over the temples; his beard and moustache are very gray. His eyes, which are hazel, are remarkably bright; he has a sight keen as a hawk's. His teeth alone indicate the weakness of age; the hard fare of Lunda has made havoc in their lines. His form, which soon assumed a stoutish appearance, is a little over the ordinary height, with the slightest possible bow in the shoulders. When walking, he has a firm but heavy tread, like that of an overworked or fatigued man. He is accustomed to wear a naval cap with a semi-circular peak, by which he has been identified throughout Africa. His dress, when first I saw him, exhibited traces of patching and repairing, but was scrupulously clean.
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> I was led to believe that Livingstone possessed a splenetic, misanthropic temper. Some have said that he is garrulous, that he is demented; that he has utterly changed from the David Livingstone whom people knew as the reverend missionary; that he takes no notes or observations but such as those which no other person could read but himself; and it was reported, before I proceeded to Central Africa, that he was married to an African princess. I respectfully beg to differ with all and each of the above statements. During the four months I was with him, I noticed him every evening making most careful notes; and a large tin box that he has with him contains numbers of field note-books, the contents of which, I dare say, will see light some time. His maps, also, evince great care and industry. As to the report of his African marriage, it is unnecessary to say more than that it is untrue, and it is utterly beneath a gentleman even to hint at such a thing in connection with the name of Dr. Livingstone.
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> In Livingstone I have seen many amiable traits. His gentleness never forsakes him; his hopefulness never deserts him. No harassing anxieties, distraction of mind, long separation from home and kindred, can make him complain. He thinks "all will come out right at last;" he has such faith in the goodness of Providence.
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> There is a good-natured abandon about Livingstone which was not lost on me. Whenever he began to laugh, there was a contagion about it that compelled me to imitate him. It was such a laugh as Herr Teufelsdröckh's—a laugh of the whole man from head to heel. If he told a story, he related it in such a way as to convince one of its truthfulness; his face was so lit up by the sly fun it contained, that I was sure the story was worth relating, and worth listening to.
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> The wan features which had shocked me at first meeting, the heavy step which told of age and hard travel, the gray beard and bowed shoulders, belied the man. Underneath that well-worn exterior lay an endless fund of high spirits and inexhaustible humor; that rugged frame of his inclosed a young and most exuberant soul. Every day I heard innumerable jokes and pleasant anecdotes—interesting hunting stories, in which his friends Oswell, Webb, Vardon, and Gordon Cumming were almost always the chief actors. I was not sure, at first, but this joviality, humor, and abundant animal spirits were the result of a joyous hysteria, but, as I found they continued while I was with him, I am obliged to think them natural.
>
> Another thing which specially attracted my attention was his wonderfully retentive memory. If we remember the many years he has spent in Africa, deprived of books, we may well think it an uncommon memory that can recite whole poems from Byron, Burns, Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier and Lowell. The reason of this may be found, perhaps, in the fact, that he has lived all his life almost, we may say, within himself.
>
> The study of Dr. Livingstone would not be complete if we did not take the religious side of his character into consideration. His religion is not of the theoretical kind, but it is a constant, earnest, sincere practice. It is neither demonstrative nor loud, but manifests itself in a quiet, practical way, and is always at work. It is not aggressive, which sometimes is troublesome, if not impertinent. In him, religion exhibits its loveliest features; it governs his conduct not only toward his servants, but toward the natives, the bigoted Mohammedans, and all who come in contact with him. Without it Livingstone, with his ardent temperament, his enthusiasm, his high spirit and courage, must have become uncompanionable, and a hard master. Religion has tamed him, and made him a Christian gentleman; the crude and willful have been refined and subdued; religion has made him the most companionable of men and indulgent masters—a man whose society is pleasurable to a degree.
>
> I have often heard our servants discuss our respective merits. "Your master," say my servants to Livingstone's, "is a good man—a very good man; he does not beat you, for he has a kind heart; but ours—oh! he is sharp—hot as fire"—"mkali sana, kana moto." From being hated and thwarted in every possible way by the Arabs and half-castes upon first arrival in Ujiji, he has, through his uniform kindness and mild, pleasant temper, won all hearts. I observed that universal respect was paid to him. Even the Mohammedans never passed his house without calling to pay their compliments and to say, "The blessing of God rest on you." Each Sunday morning he gathers his little flock around him, and reads prayer and a chapter from the Bible, in a natural, unaffected, and sincere tone; and afterward delivers a short address, in the Kisawahili language, about the subject read to them, which is listened to with evident interest and attention.
>
> There is another point in Livingstone's character about which readers of his books, and students of his travels, would like to know, and that is his ability to withstand the dreadful climate of Central Africa, and the consistent energy with which he follows up his explorations. His consistent energy is native to him and to his race. He is a very fine example of the perseverance, doggedness, and tenacity which characterize the Anglo-Saxon spirit; but his ability to withstand the climate is due not only to the happy constitution with which he was born, but to the strictly temperate life he has ever led. A drunkard and a man of vicious habits could never have withstood the climate of Central Africa.

All the world knows that Mr. Stanley's return to the coast, after four months' sojourn with Livingstone, was accomplished with comparatively little difficulty. Although abundant material of interest might be found in sketching Stanley's adventures during this part of his travels, we shall content ourselves with the briefest possible statement of the results thus far achieved geographically. First of all, the expedition over Lake Tanganyika, in company with Livingstone, settled conclusively the fact that the Rusizi River flows into the Lake. This discovery, which settles the course of the whole Tanganyika water-shed, as it was made with Mr. Stanley's men and supplies, gained him the Victoria medal from the Royal Geographical Society. This makes it seem probable that the outlet of the Tanganyika waters—if, indeed, they have any—is not toward the north. A well-informed writer in the London *Times* makes the following succinct statement of the geographical questions involved in the joint discoveries of Livingstone and Stanley:

> Lake Tanganyika, lying 540 miles inland, is a sheet of water stretching north and south for near 300 miles, but with an average breadth of not more than forty miles. Lake Nyassa lies about 300 miles to the south-west of it, and is known to belong to another watershed, but one of the great problems which Livingstone has been engaged in solving is whether the Tanganyika waters have or have not any outlet into the Albert Nyanza of Baker, and so into the Nile. The south extremity of Baker's Lake would seem to be distant scarcely 200 miles from the north shore of Tanganyika. But Livingstone and Stanley found that the Rusizi River, the grand hope of the upholders of this theory of the Tanganyika connection, flows into, and not out of the north end of the lake, and it now seems probable that the Tanganyika waters have no outlet at all, or at least that their outlet is not toward the north. But there is still another question, the answer to which will, as Livingstone hopes, bring the Nile sources as far down as 11° or 12° south, or 180 miles below the south extremity of Tanganyika. The Chambezi, a distinct river from the Zambezi, which flows into the Mozambique Channel, rises, as Livingstone has found, in about 11° south, and flows south-westerly into Lake Bangweolo, the southern shore of which touches the twelfth parallel of south latitude. From this lake Livingstone has traced the line of drainage by large rivers flowing north, first to Lake Moero, in the same latitude as the south end of Tanganyika, but about 120 miles west of it, thence north-west to Kamolondo, a lake about 240 miles west of Tanganyika, and a degree or so south of the latitude of Ujiji, thence northerly to a point at which he was obliged to turn, and which brought him near an unknown lake. The unknown lake lies in the latitude of the northern head of the Tanganyika, and about the same distance west of it as Lake Kamolondo, and should a river flow, as Dr. Livingstone supposes, from this nameless water to the Albert Nyanza, the southern shore of which may not be further than 200 miles to the north-east, the connection between the Chambezi, rising in 12° south, and the Nile, flowing into the Mediterranean in 30° north, will be complete. This final link in the chain has yet to be proved. Some geographers maintain that the relative altitudes of the various waters will prevent it ever being proved at all. However this may be, we hope we have made clear the localities of the great water-shed which Dr. Livingstone has been exploring for five long years, which begins 200 miles south of Tanganyika, sweeps round it to the west, and ultimately, perhaps, to its direct north and to the Nile.

So much for the immediate additions to our knowledge of the interior of Africa, for which we are indebted to Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley. Geographically, they are highly important, but the remoter results of Mr. Stanley's enterprise are certain to be more far-reaching and important than he could himself have anticipated. First of all, the British Government has been aroused to renewed and more determined efforts than ever before for the suppression of the slave-trade, and before many weeks have passed Sir Bartle Frere will be at Zanzibar with a force amply sufficient to suppress this infamous traffic. Private enterprise, with the aid of a government subsidy, has also established a line of steamers to make monthly trips between Zanzibar and Aden. Two English expeditions are fitting out to make further explorations in Central Africa—one under Lieut. Grandy, the expenses of which are to be paid by Mr. James Young, of Kelly, to explore the Congo, and another, under Lieut. Cameron, is about to start from Mombas, on the East coast, to determine whether the Victoria Nyanza is one lake or a group of four. Two German expeditions are also fitting out to settle the question of the sources of the Congo. And this extraordinary activity, especially on the part of the British Government, is largely due to the fact that it has been so far outstripped by an American explorer, sustained by private means.

In giving this summary of the contents of Mr. Stanley's notable narrative, we have purposely avoided those episodes in which American readers would naturally take little interest—such, for instance, as the difficulty between Dr. Kirk and Dr. Livingstone. This difference these two former friends and companions may safely be left to settle between themselves when they shall again meet each other, as we sincerely hope they may, before many months pass by. To Mr. Stanley's battle with the Geographical Society of Great Britain, also, we need barely refer. That he was grossly and gratuitously insulted by that body at the very time when, all other considerations aside, he deserved the most courteous consideration as its guest, is known to all. The vigor with which he again and again returns to his assault upon the members of this body in these pages, will enable the reader of the volume to appreciate the furious onslaughts which were provoked on the spot by Dr. Galton's "elongated smile" and Sir Henry Rawlinson's skeptical request for "facts, instead of sensational stories." For such a remorseless carrying of the war into Africa, these venerable "easy-chair geographers" were so illy prepared that, as all know, they surrendered at discretion, recalled all the unhandsome things they had said, and bestowed upon Mr. Stanley the highest honor in their gift—the Victoria medal. Even though there may have been a tinge of ungraciousness in the address which accompanied the medal in the statement that "the enterprise of Stanley and the shortcomings of our own (the English) expedition acquire geographical importance, through Livingstone alone," Mr. Stanley may find full satisfaction for this in the frank admission of the London *Times*, that it "entirely denies, repudiates, and deplores" this assertion. With such an emphatic disavowal as this—and the medal—Mr. Stanley may rest content, and it will be only another manifestation of the gallantry he has already displayed for him to cancel in his book, at the earliest moment possible, his repeated assaults on the Geographical Society, and to drop all unkind reference to that body in the lectures which he is now delivering.

As regards the narrative which we have briefly sketched, we need only say again, that it is full of picturesque description, of racy portraiture of individuals, and of graphic and vigorous accounts of adventure as thrilling as any traveler need wish to tell. Its very unaffectedness gives it a freshness which more practiced writers would willingly commit Mr. Stanley's faults of style to be able to attain, and with these distinguishing characteristics, *How I Found Livingstone* will easily take and hold a place of its own among the most famous books of travel. The publishers have performed their part of the work most creditably. The type is large and clear; the book admirably printed, the illustrations are numerous, evidently life-like, and many of them exceedingly artistic, while the maps are full, clear, and comprehensive. A testimony to the probable popularity of the work, which we judge will prove much more of an annoyance than a gratification to both author and publisher of *How I Found Livingstone*, is furnished in the swarm of compilations which unprincipled parties have sprung upon the market to catch some of the favor to which this work is fairly and exclusively entitled. The public are eager to give a cordial recognition to Mr. Stanley, and to reward him for the peril and exposure which he encountered. That they can do by taking care to purchase this, which is the only authorized account of his expedition, and the sole one in which he has any interest.

VIRGINIA.

The Political Situation in the State—The Lessons of the Past and Intents for the Future.

The following interesting letter on the political situation in Virginia, was read to the Electoral College of that State on Wednesday, by Col. John W. Jenkins, Elector at large:

ABINGDON, Va., Nov. 29, 1872.

Col. John W. Jenkins, Elector at Large:

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, but fear I shall not be in Richmond on the 4th of December. I should be very glad to exchange congratulations with the Electors on the signal result we have achieved in Virginia.

That result, so confidently expected by you and me, but so astounding to our political opponents, does not admit of doubtful interpretation. The Conservative leaders conducted the canvass with unusual energy, and, having failed, they must ascribe their defeat to something else than popular indifference. Almost the entire Press of the State was in their service; almost every State office-holder, and every expectant candidate for State and county office was conspicuously active for them. The almost unanimous Bar, and nearly all the practiced public speakers were industriously in the field in their behalf. The great body of the wealth and education of the State gave them aid, and a monopoly of that commodity possessed by the wealthy class called "respectability." Finally, they had absolute command of the County Judges, who appoint all registering officers and judges of elections; and these formed a working staff 3,000 strong, and constituted a machinery itself worth 10,000 to 20,000 votes. The accustomed appliances for coercing the poor and intimidating the yielding into terms were in stern and vigorous activity everywhere. And yet, marvelous to themselves, they failed! They polled only about 90,000 of the 120,000 votes which they claimed to possess.

It will not do to pretend that 30,000 voters were indifferent to the result. The canvass had been too active and embittered to allow of indifference. The silence of these voters, under the sharp goading applied to them was, on the contrary, a pointed repudiation of the party leaders who had arrogated their support. In truth, the judgment of our people was on the side of the Republican policy; and it was only the tyranny and terrorism of party, that forced as many as 90,000 only far enough away from it to vote for a "Liberal" Republican.

I believe that the thoughtful and conscientious mass of this Commonwealth are in sympathy with the National Republican Party, in its loyalty to the Union, in its sanction of the principles of reconstruction, and in its approval of Gen. Grant's Administration. Even as early as 1869, the originators of the "Walker movement" felt it necessary in their call to declare that a "large majority of the people were desirous of adopting the great principles enunciated by the Republican Party"—and does any one suppose that they could have secured 118,000 votes in that election upon any other platform? You and I, and the other native men who have advocated Republican principles since the war, could not have withstood the ordeal of obloquy through which we have passed, but for the sustaining conviction that the latent conscience of the Virginia people was with us. Men whom we saw joining in the popular clamor against us in public, would assure us in private of their approval. The natural condition of Virginia is to be in cordial allegiance to the Union.

It was not until the abolition agitation became formidable, under the direction of Mr. Greeley and others, that Virginia began to look in earnest to the politics of State rights as a protection for the institution of slavery. As this agitation grew more fierce and threatening, she was driven more and more away from her national principles to the extreme application of State rights doctrines.

Our Commonwealth revived the extreme doctrines of State Rights, and launched upon the stormy sea of secession, to save the institution of slavery; but ever since slavery was destroyed, and extreme State-rightism became useless, she has been steadily returning to the national politics inaugurated by her own early statesmen.

Our Republic rests upon equal rights—the equality of all men before the law. A departure from these principles, entailed, after seventy-five years, a sanguinary and destructive war, nearly involving the national life. In reconstructing the Government, the party in control was bound to establish it upon the granite foundation of equal rights—the only sure basis of peace and permanency. With sublime courage, that party did thus reconstruct it upon the principles embodied in the last three amendments of the national Constitution. Virginia has sustained these measures, and has never turned her back upon the party or the men who advocated them. That the electoral vote of Virginia is cast for Gen. Grant means that Virginia formally repudiates sectionalism and sectionalists forever; that she has resolved to be once more a national State; that she has re-embraced the politics of her early statesmen; and that she re-espouses the sentiments of Washington's Farewell Address as her political creed for all hereafter.

Our policy, in Virginia, as a party, toward those with whom we have differed, is oblivion of the past and conciliation toward all. Political and partisan intolerance, on their part, have for seven years barred out from Virginia that which she vitally needs—enterprise, capital, skilled labor, and population. This Commonwealth is to be conducted and its resources utilized, in the spirit of the active age, for the advantage of the outer public no less than for the benefit of the inner occupants. Freedom of opinion is the cardinal demand of the only immigration which is worth having by Virginia. The man who comes to Virginia consenting to be a slave to a local despotism, will inevitably prove himself a worthless acquisition. Let us secure to all comers the privilege of being Republicans, or whatever else they will, in opinion; and by that very fact we throw wide open the gates of Virginia, to population, capital, and enterprise, which have been twelve years closed.

We have the best system of unskilled labor in the world. Why can we not induce all classes of our people to treat as a blessing the presence among us of the most amiable, stalwart, teachable, and faithful race of laborers possessed by any country? It is a treasure worth annual millions to the State, if we but do our duty in educating, elevating, and fostering as men and citizens this people.

Let us identify our party with the great public works of the State on which she depends for utilizing her commanding locality in the Union, and for developing her latent agricultural and mineral resources.

Let us exert all our party power and discipline to put down the movement for forfeiting the statutory pledges and repudiating the pecuniary obligations of the State, remembering that, of the little which Virginia has left of her wrecked resources, her character is the last precious jewel, not to be idly thrown away.

Let us demand education for all the people, strengthening and expanding our present school system until it brings every child in the State under its tuition; and let us solicit from Congress, out of the public lands, the means to this end which our own limited resources of taxation may not afford.

So, my dear Sir, shall we fasten Virginia in her Republican moorings, and entitle our party, even though we might not receive it, to her lasting gratitude.

I am, most sincerely your obedient servant,

RO. W. HUGHES.

The Great New-Jersey Railroad Suit.

The suit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the united companies of New-Jersey against the National Railway Company is attracting a wide-spread interest. The importance of the case is regarded as of the highest, since upon its ultimate decision must depend the existence of a competing railroad from New-York to Philadelphia.

The case has now been four days before the Court, two of which were occupied in reading the bill of complaint, the answer of the defendants and the affidavits accompanying each paper. When the case was supposed to be ready for argument the plaintiffs introduced another batch of affidavits intended to strengthen their case. That of Henry M. Hamilton, the Vice-President of the National Company, who was examined in behalf of the plaintiffs, admits his signature to the agreement to transfer the Attleboro Railroad Company's franchise, and also admits the transfer of certain common stock of the National Railway Company. The affidavit admits that William Bell is interested to the extent of $500,000 in stock, and that Johnson D. Banghart received $75,000 in stock of the National Company for his interest in the Stanhope charter. The transfer of stock made to Isaac B. Culver, Dr. Carpenter, John P. Verree, S. P. Wolverton, S. Kauffman, Geo. R. Reed, and Mr. Case, was for services. The deponent admitted that he drew the charter of the Stanhope Railroad, including the eighth section, which gives all the extraordinary privileges. He states that ex-Chancellor Williamson wanted to have an interest in the road, and he understood from Mr. Culver that Mr. Williamson was to receive 200 shares, in consideration for which he was to use all his efforts for the success of the company.

Affidavits were also read from William Bell, detailing some of the financial transactions of the Company, and from four others, Nicholas Murray, Amos Clark, Geo. E. Brown and Jacob Davis, relating to the transfer of stock.

The arguments commenced on Thursday afternoon last, as already briefly reported, and are likely to occupy all the present week.

CALIFORNIA.

Complete Vote of the State for President—Grant's Majority, 13,294—Vote for Congressmen.

The following is the complete vote of California for President by counties. O'Conor received 1,068 votes:

Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.	Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.
Alameda	2564	1231	Placer	1416	841
Alpine	89	38	Plumas	512	280
Amador	994	766	Sacramento	3390	1472
Butte	1204	813	S. Bernardino	319	190
Calaveras	908	752	San Diego	513	361
Colusa	490	498	San Francisco	11811	11185
Contra Costa	958	461	San Joaquin	1784	1313
Del Norte	169	140	S. L. Obis	461	321
El Dorado	1309	1095	San Mateo	648	304
Fresno	111	237	S. Barbara	693	482
Humboldt	933	463	Santa Clara	2218	1671
Inyo	206	176	Santa Cruz	1029	470
Kern	175	285	Shasta	539	282
Klamath	83	122	Sierra	925	375
Lake	202	355	Siskiyou	709	664
Lassen	182	91	Solano	2412	1258
Los Angeles	1312	1228	Sonoma	1703	1603
Marin	600	220	Stanislaus	464	666
Mariposa	399	363	Sutter	495	276
Merced	263	382	Tehama	400	238
Mendocino	862	726	Trinity	345	307
Mono	88	50	Tulare	395	498
Monterey	1154	977	Tuolumne	810	726
Napa	900	552	Yolo	841	713
Nevada	2039	1438	Yuba	1158	856
			Total	54044	40749

For Members of Congress the vote is as follows:

First District—	
Charles Clayton, Republican	11938
William A. Piper, Democrat	10883
Clayton's majority	1055
Second District—	
H. Frank Page, Republican	13803
Paschal Coggins, Democrat	12819
Page's majority	984
Third District—	
John M. Coghlan, Republican	13105
J. K. Luttrell, Democrat	14033
Luttrell's majority	928
Fourth District—	
Sherman O. Houghton, Republican	10391
E. J. C. Kewen, Democrat	9012
Houghton's majority	1379

Monument to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner, Dec. 5.

The finishing touch was put to the monument erected to the memory of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, this morning, in Schreiner's graveyard. Upon the north side of the monument is the following inscription:

Thaddeus Stevens.
Born at Danville, Caledonia Co., Vermont,
April 4, 1792.
Died at Washington, D. C.,
August 11, 1868.

Upon the south side we find:

I repose in this quiet and secluded spot,
Not for any natural preference for solitude;
But finding other cemeteries limited to a race
By charter rules,
I have chosen this, that I might illustrate
In my death
The principles I advocated
Through a long life:
Equality of man before his Creator.

The monument is made of Conewingo granite, the base weighing about eight tons. The plinth is of granite, and weighs about four tons. The panels are of Italian marble. The caps are of granite, and weigh five tons. Under the caps, and above the panels, is found a most delicate course of drapery, made of black stone. The entire structure is eight feet six inches high, eight feet six inches long, and four feet nine inches wide.

Badly Equipped Steamers on the Pacific Coast.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 25.

Samuel Guthrie, Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats for the district embracing all the waters of the United States this side of the Rocky Mountains, preferred charges against forty or more of the steamers and ferry-boats owned in San Francisco a short time since, lodging his complaints with the authorities at Washington. This official based his charges upon the Act of Congress, passed in 1871, which states explicitly the character of the equipments necessary for steamers, enumerating, among other regulations, that they shall carry a secured steam register, floating anchors or drags, life-preservers of a certain form and weight, &c. The matter was referred to Special Agent Lewis Cohen, to take testimony and send the same to Washington. He is not authorized to forward any conclusions of his own or to make any special examination himself, and whatever information is elicited either for or against the owners of the steamers will be sent to the authorities at Washington, who are to decide in the matter. Twenty-five witnesses for the Supervising Inspector have already been examined by Mr. Cohen, and the defense is yet to be heard. Enough is known, however, to show that the laws of the United States relative to precautions for the safety of passengers are not generally complied with. The investigation will probably have a salutary effect.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 7.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

200	Pacific Mail	80¼	600	Western Union	77⅛
800	do	80⅜	2000	do	77¼
1000	do	80¼	200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	95⅝
1900	do	80½	300	do	95¾
400	do	80¼	100	Erie Railroad	53
700	do	80⅛	200	do	52⅞
6000	do	80	100	Union Pacific R.	37⅛
1400	do	79⅞	100	North-western R.	88
1000	do	79¾	100	North-western Pf.	90
3400	do	79⅞	100	St. Paul R.	53⅜
300	do	80	100	Rock Island R.	113
2300	do	79¾	500	do	113⅛
4700	do	79½	200	do	113¼
3700	do	79⅝	200	Del., L. & W. R.	94
1300	do	79½	200	do	94¼
2000	do	79⅝	100	Bos., H. & E. R.	8¼
1100	do	79½	100	do ..b3.	8¼
200	do	79⅝	400	Ohio & Miss. R.	46⅛
700	Lake Shore R.	93⅝	400	do	46⅜

MONDAY, Dec. 9—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 7, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,828,600
Increase in Specie	262,300
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	768,300
Increase in Deposits	3,104,500
Decrease in circulation	1,800

	Dec. 9, '71.	Nov. 30, '72.	Dec. 7, '72.
National Capital	$73,183,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	15,516,600	16,734,200	16,734,200
Total	$88,699,600	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans	294,088,400	276,560,000	278,388,600
Gold and Gold Notes	23,185,100	12,947,200	13,199,500
Other Legal Tenders	45,667,400	47,169,500	46,370,400
Deposits	222,405,700	201,915,360	205,019,800
Circulation	30,122,800	27,570,900	27,569,100
In Sub-Treasury	75,943,449	68,364,100	65,983,900

The Bank return, published this morning, exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the Circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 30, '72.	Dec. 7, '72.	Dec. 9, '71.
Deposits	$201,915,300	$205,019,800	$222,405,700
Circulation	27,570,900	27,569,100	30,122,800
Total	$229,486,200	$232,588,900	$252,528,500
Required 25 ₱ cent.	$57,371,550	$58,147,225	$63,132,125
Actual basis	60,116,700	59,569,900	68,852,500
Excess	$2,745,150	$1,422,675	$5,720,375
Rate of money	7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.

The present Bank return is not as satisfactory, in some respects, as the last. The Banks are gaining Deposits, but chiefly from the proceeds of new Discounts, while they continue to run pretty close upon their 25 ₱ cent. reserves of Gold and Greenbacks, The Domestic Exchanges, in the main, are now in favor of New-York. The loss on the Greenback average for the week was by transfer to the Treasury by the Treasury Deposit Banks, like the Commerce and Fourth National. The Treasury also sold more Gold than it was able to buy 5-20 Bonds for the Sinking Fund. On Merchant paper the rates for Money were inclined to lower figures early in the week, but the Stock Brokers were bidding so much higher near the close that Money lenders immediately on the Street are induced to leave their balances on call loan or else turn Stocks themselves, that is, buying for cash and selling on short time. On Saturday ⅛ ₱ cent. a day was paid to carry over Stocks until this morning, and for Money 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest and a trifling bonus was paid for the two days.

The prevailing opinion is that Money will keep close until the New Year, when the Half-yearly Dividends come in to a very large amount. The Public Documents issued from Washington, on the meeting of Congress last Monday, have had no perceptible effect on the market for Money. They have, however, helped to advance the Public Funds, already ruling well up with the price of Gold. The latter is a fraction higher than last Monday, through the manipulation of the comparatively moderate supply of Gold on the market in the Gold Room, but while this advance is ⅛ ₱ cent., the 5-20s of 1867 have gone up 1¼ ₱ cent., and the New 5s 1¼ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges, owing to the close supply of Gold, in which they are exclusively conducted, are lower than at the close of the previous week, 60 days London, 108½ ₱ cent.

The general trade of the City is moderate in Foreign Goods, this being about the dullest month of the season for Importations, except fancy articles suited for Holiday shopping. The exports of Domestic Produce also fell off from the previous week. From the Southern ports the shipments of Cotton to Foreign markets were rather better than the corresponding week last year.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $3,943,566, against $5,047,939 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,344,898, against $3,947,436 same week in 1871. The Export of Gold and Silver, $699,632, against $345,224 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,941,815.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

January	$35,637,174	September	$34,290,960
February	38,628,442	October	30,656,752
March	38,227,070	Nov. 2	6,487,625
April	46,388,319	Nov. 9	8,697,583
May	42,483,217	Nov. 15	5,717,907
June	30,809,828	Nov. 23	6,625,579
July	36,024,381	Nov. 30	6,253,692
August	42,892,129	Dec. 7	3,943,566
Total			$413,663,176
Same time last year			364,119,859
Increase since last year			$49,543,317

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Porduce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1. is as follows:

January	$18,950,004	September	$19,684,798
February	17,975,009	October	25,124,749
March	16,539,019	Nov. 6	5,272,000
April	17,689,784	Nov. 13	5,365,829
May	15,889,947	Nov. 20	5,725,763
June	20,691,560	Nov. 27	5,799,772
July	20,060,988	Dec. 4	4,341,898
August	19,464,143		
Total since Jan, 1			$218,301,023
Same time last year			224,987,260
Decrease since Jan. 1			$6,686,237
Gold, Dec. 7, 1872			113⅛ ₱ cent
Gold, Dec. 9, 1871			110 ₱ cent

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$1,640,362	September	$1,432,635
February	972,657	October	4,729,143
March	2,713,604	Nov. 2	1,172,556
April	4,490,713	Nov. 9	423,932
May	14,850,590	Nov. 16	2,975,449
June	12,538,203	Nov. 23	232,624
July	17,248,688	Nov. 30	464,246
August	2,586,148	Dec. 7	699,632
Total			$69,089,961
Same time last year			62,511,340
Increase since Jan. 1			$6,578,621

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the public Debt, in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$13,690,426	January	$15,184,500
February	14,941,959	February	2,582,182
March	14,388,876	March	3,804,594
April	14,329,276	April	685,266
May	11,836,504	May	12,077,882
June	7,403,684	June	2,303,835
July	7,683,317	July	16,951,456
August	19,960,758	August	3,075,098
September	13,891,688	September	3,725,223
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,001	November	6,957,456
Dec. 7	1,941,815	Dec. 7	466,304
Total, 1872	$128,807,085	Total, 1872	$72,801,661
Total, 1871	148,415,085	Total, 1871	81,579,039

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Dec. 9, '71.
American Gold	112⅞@113¼	110
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	113⅛@114	111
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	116@117⅛	115
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	110⅛@112	....
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	100⅞@101⅛	103⅛
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	89⅞@89	91⅛
New-York Central	95⅛@95⅝	93
Rock Island	111⅞@115⅛113⅛	103⅞
North-west Common	86⅛@87⅛	61⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	47@46⅞	42⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅛@53⅞	55
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛@76⅛	73
Toledo and Wabash	70@69⅞	63⅛
Union Pacific	37⅛@39@37⅛	27⅛
Erie	52⅛@51@53⅛@52⅞	31⅛
Western Telegraph	77⅛@75⅛@77	68⅛
Pacific Mail	84⅛@89@79⅛	47⅛
Lake Shore	94⅛@93⅛	90⅛

Speculation was pretty active on the Stock Exchange through the week, but not, as a rule, very satisfactory. The special attractions were Rock Island and Pacific Mail. The bullish interest in the market supported the former, while buying freely of other Western Stocks like Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and C., C. and Indiana Central. The Pacific Mail party first advanced the Stock early in the week from 84½ to 89 ₱ cent., and after making a free market to sell on, had the credit of bearing their own favorite down below 80 ₱ cent. The movement, while perplexing most of the operators, imparted extra activity to the Money market, a very large amount of the Stock being suddenly transferred to new hands. The Western Telegraph Stock suffered a day or two from the Report of the Postmaster-General on Postal Telegraphy, but the very remote prospect, as acknowledged by most people, that any such system, in this country, can be made to take the place of private enterprise, made the Report less than a nine days' wonder. Aside from all considerations affecting the Western Union Telegraph and its Stock, we believe there is a general repugnance to have the Government go into the business of telegraphy on any terms, involving, as it would, more patronage than profit, and, it is to be feared, more abuses than advantages.

In regard to the present position in the market of the New-York and Western Roads, we apprehend that speculation is controlled more by clique interests than the financial condition or the traffic of the Roads themselves. This, to be sure, is no new thing in Wall-street, but just now it seems especially prominent as well as inconsistent. The old Roads are nearly all largely increasing their Capital or Debts, at a time when the new undertakings are bidding for Money on their Mortgages, without being able to obtain it as rapidly or on as good terms as their projectors could desire, or had reason a year since to promise themselves. And what is most singular, the creation of new debts on old roads like New-York Central, Lake Shore, North West, and Central of New-Jersey seem to be made the signal for elevating their Stocks, on speculation, and the circumstance that the weakest part of these stocks was recently run up from 68@70 ₱ cent., by a cornering operation, to 200 ₱ cent., and after the Corner finds a market at 85@87 ₱ cent., is used to encourage the belief that the other Roads can be made as elastic in the market, and to appear more hopeful as productive properties by combining three or four of them in the same control. It would be difficult to say how this sort of work is destined to end for the last stockholders, but there is no denying the signs of a determined purpose by the Gould-Clark alliance to make it go merrily after the New Year, if not before.

The last prices, on Saturday, for the Public Funds of the United States were as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81..xd.	113⅞	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	116
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	1..	5-20 reg., '67..xd.	113
5-20 reg., '62	113⅝	5-20 coup., '67	117⅛
5-20 coup., '62	113⅝	5-20 reg., '68..xd.	113
5-20 reg., '64	113⅝	5-20 coup., '68	117
5-20 coup., '64	113⅝	10-40 reg.	109⅜
5-20 reg., '65	113⅝	10-40 coup.	109⅜
5-20 coup., '65	114	5s coup., '81	112
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65..xd.	113	6s Currency..xd.	112⅛

The Cotton receipts for the week past, 134,000 bales; for the Crop season, 1,279,000 bales. Last season, to date, 998,000 bales. The Exports of the week, 76,400 bales; for the season, 593,800 bales; last year, to corresponding date, 471,100 bales. The markets abroad and at home were generally firm through the week. The price of Uplands, (Low Middling,) at the close, in this market, 18⅞ cents; this time last year, 19⅛ cents.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF
FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

The total amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY is $15,000,000, secured upon a property whose intrinsic value cannot be less than $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and the location and advantages of which are such as to render a profitable traffic and a large revenue certain. This entire amount had been sold, and the original negotiation of the Loan was formally closed in September last.

In order to more thoroughly complete the road with *Iron Bridges, Solid Embankments, Permanent Masonry, and Steel Rails* on portions of the route; provide extensive improvements and facilities for the transaction of a large business at both termini, and to furnish a more liberal equipment—all of which are demanded by recent indications as to the immediate business of the road upon completion—the Directors authorized the issue of $5,000,000 in seven per cent. Debenture Bonds, *i. e.*, Bonds not secured by Mortgage.

In the negotiation of the SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, a moderate amount of the SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company, previously sold, have been received in part payment, a portion of which remains to be disposed of.

The Bonds are in denomination of $100, $500, and $1,000, either coupon or registered; interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable May and November; both Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in the City of New-York.

At the present price, they yield over SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD *on their cost.*

First Mortgage Bonds upon first-class *completed roads* are notably scarce, and command comparatively high prices; and as the Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds may now be practically ranked among the best of that class of securities, the present opportunity for investment in them is peculiarly favorable to Capitalists and Investors seeking investments on advantageous terms, with the prospect of an early advance in market value.

The completion of the road; a renewal of the demand for American securities in Europe; returning ease in our money markets, and the large amounts usually seeking investment in the early part of the year, must lead to the rapid absorption of these Bonds.

We receive deposits and allow interest on balances, issue certificates of deposit available in all parts of the country, make collections, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange, on Commission, for cash, and deal in Government Securities, Central Pacific Bonds, &c. FISK & HATCH.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
Interest Payable January and July.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st.,

Will receive subscriptions for $1,000,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per cent. Gold Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company (St. Paul Division) at 95, payable and deliverable Jan. 1, 1873.

These bonds are part of the $4,000,000 or £800,000 authorized by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the purchase of the Railroad from St. Paul to La Crescent, and the only gold loan issued by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company. Three Million Dollars of Bonds of this loan, being the amount issued upon the completed road from St. Paul to Winona, were sold some months since, and the $1,000,000 now offered will be issued on the completion, early in December, of the entire line from St. Paul to La Crescent.

Purchasers desiring the Bonds at once will be allowed a rebate of interest at the rate of seven per cent., and the money will be held by Messrs. Russell Sage and L. P. Morton, trustees for the bondholders, until the road is finished.

The Company own 1,308 miles of road, and its average mortgage debt, including this loan, is about $19,000 per mile. The annual net earnings for the past three years have averaged $1,579,223 over expenses and interest on all bonds.

The share capital of the Company is $24,224,331.

☞ NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that this new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau st.

TO INVESTORS.

We are selling at par and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample Land security on which these bonds rest, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its equipments, and earnings. The lands of the Company thus far sold have realized $5 66 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road. JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	7	Rosin, bbls	161
Broom-corn, bales	67	Oil-cake, pkgs	760
Cotton, bales	7,557	Pork, pkgs	589
Copper, bbls	98	Beef, pkgs	2,919
Dried Fruit, pkgs	288	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,620
Eggs, bbls	726	Grease, pkgs	277
Flour, bbls	10,604	Lard, pkgs	2,124
Wheat, bushels	24,000	Lard, kegs	167
Corn, bushels	5,200	Butter, pkgs	3,452
Oats, bushels	29,325	Cheese, pkgs	6,798
Grass-seed, bags	482	Tallow, pkgs	113
Beans, bbls	19	Dressed Hogs, No.	31
Peas, bushels	300	Pea-nuts, bags	36
Corn-meal, bbls	2,210	Rice, pkgs	143
Corn-meal, bags	160	Starch, boxes	1,590
Hops, bales	252	Tobacco, hhds	318
Hides, No.	226	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	7
Hides, bales	45	Whisky, bbls	328
Leather, sides	3,577	Wool, bales	210
Molasses, N. O., bbls	1,082	Oil, Red, bbls	50
Spirits Turp., bbls	86	Oil, bbls	50
Tar, bbls	88		

COAL—Has been salable and firm, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15@$18; House do., $21@$22 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 75@$5 75 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been dull at old figures, including Maracaibo, 31c.@32c.; Caracas, 16c.@17c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@14c.; St. Domingo, 7c.@7½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Pending the receipt of the Rio telegrams, business in Rio and Santos has been quite dull, with prices quoted as before. Nothing really new in other kinds.

CORDAGE—Prices have been maintained, but trade has been slow.

COTTON—Has been in less request for early delivery at partially easier prices, Good Ordinary having been reduced ⅛c., Strict Good Ordinary reduced 1-16c., while Middling advanced ⅛c., and Good Middling advanced ⅛c. Sales have been reported of 2,617 bales, (of which 1,250 bales were to arrive,) including 100 bales to shippers, 2,308 bales to spinners, 9 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery business has been slow and prices have been quoted off 1-16c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been made of 7,300 bales, (of which 2,000 bales last evening, and 5,300 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, with December contracts closing at 18¾c.; January, 18 15-16c.; February, 19¼c.; March, 19 5-16c.; April, 19 9-16c.; May, 19¾c., and June, 20¼c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported, were as follows: December, 18.94c.; January, 18.98c.; February, 19.16c.; March, 19.37c.; April, 19.64c.; May, 19.96c.; June, 20.25c. The receipts at this port today were 7,557 bales, including 401 bales from Newbern, 1,079 bales from Savannah, 1,624 bales from Charleston, 587 bales from New-Orleans, 93 bales from Baltimore, 2,822 bales from Norfolk, 751 bales per rail. The week's exports hence have been 11,381 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅞	17	17⅛	17⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅜	18⅝	18⅞	19
Strict Good Ord'y	18 9-16	18 13-16	19 1-16	19 5-16
Low Middling	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝
Middling	19⅜	19⅝	20⅛	2 ⅜
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	22

DRUGS AND DYES—There has been a generally slack business reported within the previous range for most kinds of stock.

DYE-WOODS—Fustic is in demand at firm prices, on scant offerings of stock. Other kinds in generally fair supply, and quiet, at about former rates.

FISH—There has been a more satisfactory inquiry for supplies, chiefly for Dry Cod and Smoked Herring, at firm prices, including Dry Cod at $5 25@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $11 25@$12 50; No. 3 do. at $7 25@$8 ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 75; Smoked Herring at 25c. for Scale and 18c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been very quiet since our last, but prices have not varied materially. The inquiry has been almost wholly for home trade purposes. Holders have been offering supplies moderately. Shippers have been very reserved in their bids, owing partly to the difficulty of procuring freight room. Sales have been reported of 8,100 bbls., including inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 30; inferior to very good Extra State, $7@$7 35; good to extra choice do. at $7 35@$7 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 90@$7 30, chiefly at $7@$7 25 ⅌ bbl.; and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been dull at old figures; sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$8 30 for very inferior to very good, and $8 30@$12 75 for very good to very choice Extra ⅌ bbl.... California Flour has been inactive at $8 50@$9 ⅌ bbl.... Rye Flour continues in moderate demand and steady at from $4 20@$6 50 for very inferior to fancy ⅌ bbl.; sales 275 bbls., chiefly at $6 20@$6 50 ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in moderate request, and quoted steady at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 30 for White do.; $3 45@$3 50 for Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 350 bbls. in lots. Bag Meal, $1 15@$1 25, and bolted do. at $1 45@$1 70. Oatmeal at $6 75@$8 ⅌ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been rather quiet, within the range of from $3 90@$4 30 for State, and $4 15@$4 35 for Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lbs., as the extremes.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unusually dull since our last. Holders have been insisting on full prices for prime samples, checking business, buyers, especially for shipment, having been unwilling to pay asking rates. The inquiry from all sources has been very limited, and the market closed nominally unchanged. Sales have been reported of only about 18,000 bushels, at $1 64 for (part of a boat-load) No. 1 Spring; $1 45 for ordinary No. 3 Spring; $1 68@$1 70 for Red, and $1 78 for Amber Western, in small lots.... Corn has been in quite limited request, the firmer views of owners operating against free dealings. Shippers were buying with reserve. The market closed strong but dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 64½c.@64¾c., nearly all at 64½c., and closing at 64½c. for prime sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western; 63½c.@64c. for fair to prime do., in store; 65c. for choice do.; 63½c.@64c. for steamer grades Mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@66c. for Yellow Western.... Rye, Barley, and Barley-malt dull at essentially unchanged quotations.... A moderate business was reported in Oats, chiefly in new Mixed stock, at about previous rates. Sales, 65,000 bushels at 49c. for inferior Mixed State; 50c.@52½c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 52c. for boat-loads of No. 2; 49½c.@51c. for Black, and 53½c.@54c. for Stained White Western.... The week's exports hence have been 21,749 bbls. Flour, 440,873 bushels Wheat, and 162,790 bushels Corn.

HARDWARE—A very slack trade has been reported since our last. Prices, however, have been well supported.

HEMP—Sales 500 bales Jute Buts at 2 1-16c., currency. Market quiet.

HIDES—There has been a good demand for stock of most descriptions since our last, and prices have been quite firm. The week's receipts have been 77,913 Hides; sale, 99,630 Hides, and 30 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 17,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, (part to arrive,) 22@26 lbs., at 27c.@27½c.; 25,200 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 21@23 lbs., at 27c.@27½c.; 3,730 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio Grande Kips, 9@12 lbs., at 29c.; 4,000 Dry Corrientes, 20@23 lbs., at 26½c., gold, selected; 8,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., on private terms; 1,060 Dry Rio Grande Steers, 21@23 lbs., at 26c., gold, selected; 1,120 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Seconds, 22@24 lbs., at 23c., gold, as they run; 12,200 Dry Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., at 26c., gold, selected; 3,520 Dry Bogota, 19@25 lbs., at 24c.; 1,200 Dry Matamoras, (to arrive,) 24 lbs., at 23c., gold, as they run; 850 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., on private terms; 450 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., on private terms; 2,800 Dry Mexican, 22@24 lbs., at 25c., currency; 1,600 Dry Mexican Kips, (part to arrive,) 10@11 lbs., on private terms; 8,500 Dry Texas Hides, (part to arrive,) 22@24 lbs., at 23½c.@24c.; 1,100 Dry Southern, 15@17 lbs., 21c.@22½c., currency; 1,790 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cows, 50@52 lbs., at 15c., gold, selected; 1,620 Wet-salted Texas, 55@65 lbs., at 14c., currency; 850 Wet-salted Southern, 40 lbs., on private terms; 3,200 Wet-salted City Slaughter Ox, 65@70 lbs., at 12½c., currency; 30 bales Calcutta Cow, on private terms. The stock on hand is 109,200 Hides and 1,010 bales; same time last year, 55,800 Hides and 450 bales.

LATHS—Have been in less request at $2 50 for Eastern, ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—More liberal arrivals from the tanneries (amounting, for the week, to over 70,00 sides) have added to the assortment, enabling buyers to provide more readily for their wants at the ruling prices, which indicate no material changes.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand and quite firm in price, including Common at $1 50, and Lump at $1 75 bbl.

LUMBER—Holders show rather less urgency to place supplies, and quote prices firm, as a rule, in view of very meagre arrivals, though trade is comparatively dull.

MOLASSES—Very dull within the previous range. New-Orleans heavy, under free arrivals.

NAILS—On a moderate offering of stock and average call for supplies, prices are maintained as last quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Quite dull as a rule, with Spirits Turpentine quoted at 60c. bid, and 60½c. asked. Strained Resin, $3 90@$3 95 for full lots; 124 bbls. sold at $4 ⅌ 280 lbs.

PAINTS—Holders are very firm in their views, and do not offer stock with much freedom. The demand, however, is comparitively moderate.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 13c.; Refined at 27½c. asked, and 26¾c. bid. At Philadelphia, nominally 27c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and again quoted cheaper, closing weak, on freer offerings of stock and a moderate demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 250 bbls. old Western Mess, early delivery, at $13; 200 bbls. do., in lots, on private terms, quoted at $13 50, in a jobbing way; 250 bbls. new Mess, regular way, at $13 50; 250 bbls. do., seller January, at $13; small lots of do., prompt delivery, at $14@$14 50, the latter rate for uninspected; and small lots of uninspected Prime Mess at $15 50. Also, 250 bbls. Prime Mess, prompt delivery at Chicago, on private terms.... Dressed Hogs have been in more urgent request within the range of 5½c.@6½c. for heavy to average medium; market Pigs at 6½c.@6¾c., showing a firmer market.... Cut-meats continue quiet for early delivery here, including Pickled Hams at from 9½c.@11½c., Shoulders at 5c.@5½c., and Bellies at 7½c.@8½c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5½c.@5¾c.; Smoked Hams at 11½c.@13½c.; Smoked Shoulders at [illegible]c.@6½c.; sales, equal to 120 pks. Also, 500 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 13c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9½c.@10¾c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 5½c.; 50 boxes Hams, 50 boxes Shoulders, and 50 boxes Bellies, early delivery, on private terms; 500 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, December deliveries, on private terms; 250 boxes do., January, at 5c.... Bacon has been moderately sought after with prices quoted generally weak. Sales, 840 boxes Long Clear, early delivery, in lots, at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; 250 boxes Long and Short Clear, December delivery, at 7¼c.; 200 boxes Long Clear, January, at 7c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, January, at 7¼c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, prompt deliveries, at 7¼c., also 100 boxes Long and Short Clear, 500 boxes Long Clear, and 250 boxes Short Clear, early deliveries at Chicago, on private terms.... Lard has been in fair demand for early delivery at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 tcs. and bbls. at 7½c.@8c. for very good to choice old Western Steam; 7⅝c. for prime new do.; 8½c. for Kettle; 7¾c.@7⅞c. for City; 7⅝c.@7¾c. for No. 1, and 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for Refined. For forward delivery the dealings have been again quite extensive at essentially unaltered prices. Sales, 2,250 tcs. prime Western Steam, various deliveries in December, at 7⅝c.; 750 tcs. do., January, at 7 15-16c.; 250 tcs. do., February, at 8⅛c. for a choice brand, with 8c. named as the quotation for contract stock, same month, and with 8¼c. asked and 8⅛c. bid for March; 1,000 boxes Leaf Lard, December and January deliveries, at 8c.; and 1,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, prompt delivery, at Chicago, at 7c.; and of Refined, equal to 7,100 tcs., December, at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., including some 5,000 tcs. of choice City make, at 8⅛c. ⅌ lb.... Beef products quiet, but unchanged; 100 tcs. Prime Mess sold at steady figures.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially unaltered. The week's exports hence include 127 pks. Pork, 1,289 pks. Beef, 10,082 pks. Lard, 7,718 boxes Bacon, and 10,806 boxes Cheese.

RICE—There has been a better inquiry for Carolina at a shade firmer prices, under more favorable reports from the South; 125 tcs. sold at $7 87½@$8 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Rangoon steady, but quiet.

SKINS—A fairly active inquiry has been noted for Deer at buoyant prices; sales, 2,500 lbs. Para, 4,000 lbs. Central American, 1,000 lbs. Laguayra, and 1,000 lbs. Texas, &c.; receipts, 31 bales Central American, 24 bales Para, and 9 bales Texas, &c. We quote: Honduras, Deer, 58c.; Guatemala, 57½c.; Chagres, 56c.; Campeachy, 55½c.; Sisal, 57c.; San Juan, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.; Porto Cabello, 57½c.; Angostura, 58c.; Para, 55c.; Southern and Texas, 45c.@50c., currency, ⅌ lb. A good demand prevails for Goat at firm rates; sales, 40 bales Mexican, 280 do. Curacoa, 50 do. Payta, 24 do. Calcutta, and 23 do. Maracaibo. Receipts, 65 bales Mexican via New-Orleans, 198 do. Cape Town, 33 do. Maracaibo, 35 do. Central American, and 11 do. Southern. Quotations as before.

SPICES—Have been in very good request, in a jobbing way, at full rates, but quiet in the line of invoices. We quote: No. 1 Nutmegs at 99½c.@99c.; Mace, $1 20@$1 25; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; White Pepper, 28c.@30c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@17½c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 11½c.; Cloves, 21c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw nominally steady, but very quiet; 5,100 bags Pernambuco sold on private terms. Refined in moderate demand at previous figures.

TALLOW—There has been more doing in this line at steady prices; sales, 237,000 lbs. common to choice, at 8¼c.@9c., chiefly at 8½c. for prime. Of Stearine, 250 tcs. prime sold, to arrive, at 8 13-16c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair request, but the firmer views of holders checked transactions; 180 bbls. sold at 94½c., subsequently held at 95c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in all lines has been comparatively tame since our last. Room scarce; rates strong; and offerings of produce moderate.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 200 bales Cotton at ⅝d. for compressed ⅌ lb.; 3,000 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 1,900 boxes Cheese and 1,250 bbls. Apples on private terms. Also, a Norwegian bark, 292 tons, with Cotton, from Galveston, at 11-16d., with privilege of Continent at ¾d. And a Dutch bark, with a full cargo of Cotton, from Savannah, on owner's account.... For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin on private terms.... For Bristol, by steam, 50 tcs. Lard at 50s.... For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 537 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.... For the Continent, a German bark, 517 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) at 6s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.... For Antwerp, by sail, 400 tcs. Lard at 40s.... For Bremen, by steam, 300 bales Cotton, 765 boxes Bacon, 150 tcs. Lard, 100 pks. Beef, 1,200 pks. Tobacco, 1,200 pks. Butter, 300 bags Clover-seed, and 1,000 pks. Merchandise, at full rates.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 100 boxes Extract Logwood at 35s., and by steam, 500 boxes Bacon, reported at 50s.... For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with 195,000 feet Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $11, gold.... For Trinidad de Cuba, a schooner, from Philadelphia and back, at 55c.... $5 25.... For Cienfuegos and back, a bark, reported from Philadelphia, at 55c.... For Barbados, an American bark, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 60c. ⅌ bbl.... For Porto Rico, a schooner, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at 80c. ⅌ bbl.... For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, $11 50, and another, with do., from Moorhead City, at $8.... For New-York, an American brig, 445 tons, with Sugar, in hhds, reported from Havana, via Zaza, at $6, and a schooner, with 200,000 feet of Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $12 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Flour in good demand; stock light. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 11½; No. 3 do., $1 00½@$1 02; Rejected, 91c. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 31c., on the spot; 31½c., January; Rejected, 28½c.@29c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 25½c.; Rejected, 22½c.@23c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 60½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Fall, 61c.@61½c. Mess Pork dull and lower; $11 50@$11 75, on the spot; $11 50 for January. Lard in fair demand, but lower; 7c. cash, 7¼c. for January. Green Hams were sold at 6½c. for 16-lb. averages. Other Green Meats nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; sales Cumberland Middles, boxed, at 5¼c.; Short Rib Middles, for December, 6¼c. Whisky steady at 88½c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 8,009 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; small sales of No. 3 Fall at $1 62@$1 63. Corn dull and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 28c., at East St. Louis, on the track. Oats dull and unchanged at 24½c. for No. 2, on the track. Barley—no sales. Rye—no sales. Whisky firm at 92c. Pork nominally $12@$12 50. Dry-salted meats dull; only a small order trade. Bacon quiet. Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides sold in round lots at 7c., seller March. Lard active at 7c. on spot and for future delivery. Live Hogs firmer at $3 50@$3 80, mostly at $3 60@$3 75; number of Hogs packed since Nov. 1, 202,630. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, and 9,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—Flour active at $7@$7 25 for Western Spring; $7 50 for Baker's; $8 50@$8 75 for Amber; $8 75@$9 50 for White. Wheat firm; sales of small lots of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 37½; 15,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring at $1 25. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 in car lots at 50c. Oats firm; No. 2 Western held at 40c. No. 2 Toledo at 42c. Barley quiet at 90c.@95c. for Canada, 83c.@88c. for Western, and 75c. for State. Barley-malt quiet at $1 15@$1 20 for Prime Winter Western; $1 25 for Canada. Rye steady at 80c. Lake Imports—Flour, 14,274 bbls.; Wheat, 14,400 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 39,800 bushels; Barley-malt, 1,100 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Shipments—12,798 bushels Wheat, 54,400 bushels Corn, 32,900 bushels Oats, and 400 bushels Rye.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7.—Flour in good demand; sales of Extra Family at $6 25; A No. 1, $7 50; Fancy, $9 75. Grain quiet and small business. Live Hogs firm at $3 90@$3 95 for heavy; some packers offer $4; receipts, 2,200, all sold. Pork in improved demand; small sales at $12 50. Bulk Meats firmer, but not quotably higher, with a good demand; sales of Shoulders at 4c.; Clear Rib Sides 5⅝c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c.@6¼c., for loose in round lots; 5⅝c. offered for 500,000 lbs. of Clear Rib Sides, deliverable in March. Lard steady; Tierces, 7¼c.; Kegs, 8¼c., for strictly choice Leaf; prime Steam, 7¼c. Order lots of Bulk Meats and Lard ¼c.@½c. higher. Sales of 5,000 lbs. of Green Hams, from block, at 7¼c. cash. Whisky firm at 88c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Flour firm; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $8@$8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9@$9 25 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 55; sales 1 car No. 1 do. at $1 60; 1 car White Michigan at $1 90. Corn steady; sales, 3,700 bushels, in car lots, at 58c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal, $1 25 for bolted; $1 24 for unbolted ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $19; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by Lake—18,600 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Dec. 7.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; Amber Michigan, $1 55⅜@$1 56⅛; No. 1 Red, $1 62; No. 2 Red, $1 53⅜@$1 56. Corn a shade better; High-mixed new, 36½c.@36¾c.; Low-mixed new, 35½c.@36c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 37½c.@38c.; No. 2, 32¾c. Dressed Hogs, $4 50. Clover-seed, $5 15. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $7 35@$7 50. Wheat firm; best samples, $1 53@$1 58. Corn easier at 40c.@41c.; Old, 42c.@43c. Other Grains unchanged. Butter—Demand good at full prices. Mess Pork dull and nominal at $12. Lard dull and drooping; Steam, 7c.@7¼c.; Kettle, 7¼c.@7⅜c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged. Green Meats steady; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Sides, 4⅞c.@5c.; Hams, 6⅞c.@8⅛c. Live Hogs easier at $3 70@$3 80. Whisky steady at 88c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 817 head; market quiet; good grades scarce; fair coarse to good Steers sold at $5@$5 50; an extra lot, averaging 1,350 lbs., at $6 25; fair to good Texans, $3 25@$3 75. Shipments, 1,410 head. Hogs—Receipts, 20,509 head; market only moderately active, at a decline of 10 cents; fair to choice, $3 65@$3 85. Shipments, 41,454 head; number packed since Nov. 1, 322,738.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 19; No. 2 at $1 11. Oats dull and declining; No. 2 at 27½c. Corn dull and unsettled; Mixed, 37c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 1 at 62c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 65c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Flour firm; Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; Extra Family, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; Western Red, $1 75@$1 83; Amber, $1 83@$1 95; White, $1 95@$2 10. Rye, 88c.@90c. Corn dull; Yellow, 65c.; Mixed Western, 64c.@65c.; White, 63c. Oats firm; White, 50c.@51c.; Mixed, 46c.@49c.; Black, 44c.@46c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 17⅛c.@17¼c.; Refined, 26⅛c.@27c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Wheat more active; sales of one car of Rejected State, two cars of No. 2 White Canada, and three cars of No. 1 do., all on private terms. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn firm with moderate demand for Western Mixed at 63c.@64c. Barley quiet. Oats firm but quiet.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7.—Flour firm with an advancing tendency. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 54. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 37c. Petroleum in fair demand and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 7.—Spirits Turpentine dull; 55c. Resin dull; $3 20 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet; $3 20 for Hard; $5 20 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. Tar steady; $4.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Cotton in fair demand and easier; Good Ordinary, 17⅜c.@17½c.; Low Middling, 18⅞c.; Middling, 19c.@19¼c.; net receipts, 2,502 bales; gross receipts, 2,502 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 600 bales; to the Continent, 4,769 bales; coastwise, 1,968 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 5,500 bales; stock, 151,935 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7.—Cotton dull; little doing; Good Ordinary, 17⅜c.@17½c.; Low Middling, 18c.; Middling, 18⅞c.; net receipts, 4,079 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,750 bales; coastwise, 1,946 bales; sales, 1,144 bales; stock, 79,303 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 7.—Cotton quiet and easy; good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; Low Middlings, 18c.; Middlings, 18¾c.; net receipts, 2,501 bales; exports to the Continent, 465 bales; coastwise, 477 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 38,079 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18⅞c.; Low Middling, 18¼@18⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 17⅜c.@17½c.; net receipts, 1,906 bales; exports, coastwise, 918 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 36,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 7.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 1,296 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 224 bales; to the Continent, 1,405 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 67,475 bales.

A Foot-Ball Match.

A game of foot-ball was played at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on Saturday, between a picked eleven of the Columbia College and an eleven of the Stevens Institute. The following are the names of the contestants and the time in which the goals were run:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

P. H. McMahon, '73 class; David Thomson, '73 class; A. B. Simonds, Captain '73 class; R. C. Cornell, '74 class; S. A. Reed, '74 class; O. D. Smith, '75 class; H. K. F. Blake, '75 class; H. W. Webb, '73 class S. of M.; T. C. Van Buren, '73 class S. of M.; Charles King, '75 class S. of M.; A. Williams, '75 class S. of M.; B. Whitlock, Umpire.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.

W. N. Whitney, Captain; J. Denton, E. Idell, P. P. Poinier, H. Duane, F. Buttolph, H. Fezandie, W. Rumpf, M. Kimber, E. Wiles, G. G. Jewett. E. L. Sail, umpire.

	Time—M.
First goal, winner Columbia	25
Second goal, winner Columbia	2
Third goal, winner Columbia	25
Fourth goal, winner Columbia	40
Fifth goal, winner Columbia	5
Sixth goal, winner Columbia	5

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—Nos. 384, 460, 461, 366, 369, 370, 371, 372.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Held by Blatchford, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Equity Calendar.—1, Gleason vs. Thill et al.; 2, Holmes vs. Guest; 4, Anthony et al. vs. Garrison; 5, Wooster vs. Calhoun; 10, Myers, executrix, vs. Dunbar et al.; 11, Adriance et al. vs. Holley et al.; 12, Aultman vs. Holley et al.; 16, Montgomery et al. vs. The New-York and South Carolina Steam-ship Company; 17, The Elm City Company vs. Wooster; 20, Bell vs. Wilson; 21, Bell vs. Harris; 22, Wheeler, Jr., vs. McCormick; 22, The New-York Car Spring Company vs. The National Spring Company; 24, Bean, assignee, vs. Amsinck et al.; 26, Cohn vs. Heptonstall; 27, Hoffman vs. Peck; 29, The National Spring Company vs. The Union Car Spring Manufacturing Company; 31, Battle vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; 33, Masury vs. Anderson et al.; 34, McComb vs. Beard; 35, Bushnell vs. The Metallic Union Spring Company et al.; 36, Piper vs. Moon et al.; 37, The Union Paper Bag Machine Company et al. vs. Newell et al.; 38, Same vs. Same; 39, King vs. Werner; 40, King vs. Lyle; 41, Robertson vs. The Secombe Manufacturing Company; 42, American Rattan Company vs. Salomon et al.; 43, Hopson et al. vs. Taws; 44, Ahorn vs. Mason; 45, Smith et al. vs. Reynolds et al.; 46, Stevens vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 48, King vs. Herrmann et al.; 49, Hodge et al. vs. Wagner et al.; 50, Mahler vs. Kappelhoff; 51, Hopson vs. Eggeriston; 52, Thomson vs. Calhoun et al.; 53, Page, administratrix, vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 54, Brigham vs. Luddington; 55, Moury vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 56, Cohn et al. vs. Carpenter et al.; 57, Roberts vs. Dodge, executrix, et al.; 58, Roberts vs. Snowden et al.; 59, Roberts vs. Lowndes; 61, Collender vs. Griffith; 62, Same vs. Same; 63, Delaney vs. Collender; 64, Spencer vs. Allison; 65, Crandall vs. Gilbert; 66, Roberts vs. Ryer.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Woodruff, J.—Petitions of Review in Bankruptcy. Held by Shipman, J.—Case on Erie National Bank of Pennsylvania vs. The Ocean National Bank of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until Dec. 22.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—32, Mellick vs. Millard; 40, Johnson vs. Sheppard et al.; 62, Gallagher vs. Continental Life Insurance Company; 75, The People, &c., Hawkins vs. Green, Controller; 76, The People, &c., M. L. Hawkins vs. Green, Controller; 77, The People, &c., Clune vs. Green, Controller; 78, The People, &c., Guidet vs. Board of Apportionment; 90½, The People, &c., Fullerton vs. Board of Apportionment; 91, The Tredegar Company vs. The St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver Railroad Company; 100, Erie Railway Company vs. Gould and Fisk; 101, Fisk, &c., vs. Watson et al.; 102, Thurber et al. vs. Arcularius; 103, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 104, McGregor vs. Welsh; 106, Wilson et al. vs. Kerr; 107, Weinfeld vs. Tracy; 108, Whitehead vs. Kennedy et al.; 110, White et al. vs. Talmadge et al.; 111, Hunt vs. Lippincott et al.; 113, McMillan vs. Williams; 115, White et al. vs. Lehman; 118, Nichols vs. Packer et al.; 123, Eley vs. Spofford et al.; 124, Plumigean vs. O'Malley; 125, Cooper et al. vs. Johnson et al.; 126, Fricke, Jr., vs. Wilson; 127, Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.; 128, Cohen vs. Pinski; 129, The People, &c., Goodwin vs. American Institute of New-York; 130, Ketchum vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 131, Schappert et al. vs. Thirg et al., impleaded; 132, Olngston vs. Lippman; 133, Isaacs vs. McAndrew et al.; 134, Selchow vs. Paragon Match Company; 135, Gray et al. vs. The New-York and Virginia Steam-ship Company et al.; 136, Marsh vs. Kamak; 137, Fessenden, executor, vs. Vose; 138, Whiting et al. vs. Marfer; 139, In the matter of Central Park Commissioners; 140, Crawford vs. Waters, receiver; 141, Purdy vs. Metsger et al.; 142, Erie Railway Company vs. Jefferson Railroad Company et al.; 143, In the matter, &c., of John Pyne; 144, Dickey vs. Reusch; 145, Youngs, executor, vs. Youngs et al.; 146, Meyer vs. Day et al.; 147, King vs. King; 148, Holmes vs. Pettingill; 149, Melville vs. Finigan; 150, In the matter of Mary E. Whittlesey et al.; 151, Clapp vs. Elmore; 152, Seitz vs. Jacobs et al.; 153, Anderson vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 154, American Bible Society vs. Stark et al.; 155, Raynor vs. Selmes et al.; 156, Audenreid vs. The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 157, Reid et al. vs. Hart et al.; 158, Same vs. Same; 159, Picket et al. vs. Keater, impleaded, &c.; 160, Aufermann vs. Bunting et al.; 161, McClellan vs. Augur et al.; 162, Macy et al. vs. Mackenzie et al.; 163, Obits vs. Freche; 164, Hornfagen vs. White; 165, Auffmordt et al. vs. Lagrave et al.; 166, Vanderhoef vs. Lagrave et al.; 167, Duden vs. Lagrave et al.; 168, Linnemann et al. vs. Lagrave et al.; 169, Averill vs. Lagrave et al.; 170, Hennequin et al. vs. Lagrave et al.; 171, Dammann et al. vs. Lagrave et al.; 172, Dreyfus et al. vs. Lagrave et al.; 173, Mulkin et al. vs. Bates; 174, Penfield vs. James et al.; 175, Koehler vs. Stonewall Oil Company; 176, Arnold et al. vs. Glass; 177, In the matter, &c., of the Trustees of the will of William Gray, deceased; 178, American Bible Society vs. Stark et al.; 179, Same vs. Same; 180, Linn vs. Hurson; 181, Smith vs. Frohwitter et al.; 181½, Gardener vs. Martinez, Administratrix; 182, Donington vs. Donington et al.; 183, Strasburger vs. Fisk; 184, Erie Railway Company vs. Gould and Fisk; 185, Fisk vs. Watson et al.; 186, McKenzie vs. Malone; 187, Halloway vs. Stephens et al.; 188, Tyng vs. Bliven; 189, Jenkins et al. vs. Dey et al.; 190, In the matter of the petition of Sheridan Shook et al.; 191, In the matter of the application of Folsom et al.; 192, In the matter of the petition of Schieffelin et al.; 193, In the matter of the petition of McGuire et al.; 194, In the matter of the petition of Roe et al.; 195, In the matter of the petition of Seligman et al.; 196, In the matter, &c., of Israel; 197, In the matter, &c., of Cashberg; 198, Casey vs. McMahon; 199, Beach vs. Decker et al.; 200, Rockwell et al. vs. Geery et al.; 201, Hetzel vs. Coar; 202, Kennedy, &c., vs. Smith et al.; 203, In the matter, &c., of Fraguser; 204, In the matter, &c., of Brand; 205, In the matter, &c., of Whittingham; 206, In the matter, &c., of Crow; 207, In the matter, &c., of Wilson; 208, In the matter, &c., of Gilsey; 209, In the matter, &c., of Seagrist; 210, The People ex rel. Grant vs. Board of Apportionment; 211, The People ex rel. Connolly vs. Board of Apportionment; 212, The People ex rel. Thatcher vs. Board of Apportionment; 213, In the matter, &c., of The Mayor, &c.; 214, Gould vs. Smith; 215, Mitchell vs. Pyser; 216, Hobey vs. Fischer; 217, Jex vs. Board of Education; 218, In the matter, &c., of J. M. Simons. Call begins at No. 123.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—In Chamber Board of Supervisors—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Issues of Law and Fact.—26, Phelps vs. Platt et al.; 37, Platt et al. vs. Platt; 5, Delavan vs. Duncan; 45, Colt vs. The Kingdom Iron Ore Company et al.; 47, Jones vs. Crennan; 48, Bowne et al. vs. Leveridge et al.; 49, Gardner et al. vs. Cummings et al.; 50, Bowduin vs. Corwin; 51, Taylor et al. vs. Field et al.; 52, Williams vs. Anthony; 53, Poole vs. Lochlin et al.; 54, Spring vs. Hubbard; 55, Ward vs. Ackerman et al.; 56, Litchfield vs. Merriam et al.; 58, Spring vs. Paxton; 59, Fischer et al. vs. Russell et al.; 60, Brinkly vs. Brinkly; 61, Giffening vs. Giffening et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—761, Hammell et al. vs. Barnard et al.; 629, Whalen vs. Gloucester; 2079, Flatau vs. Buddensick; 923, Farley et al. vs. The Baltic Fire Ins. Co.; 945, Franklin vs. Marks, impl'd; 2109 Feldmans vs. Harris; 1619, Ross vs. Klous et al.; 1967, Wulft et al. vs. American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Co.; 2199 Robinson et al. vs. Whitney; 2215, Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; 2223, Mast vs. Tilton; 2239, Hinkel vs. Drucker; 2263, Letson et al. vs. Holstadt; 2271, Bond vs. Smith et al.; 2281, Lawrence vs. Hess et al.; 2289, Paulding vs. Garrison; 2294, Snodons vs. Southern Railroad Association; 2295, Loaners' Bank of the City of New-York vs. Tigney et al.; 2301, Cole vs. Spence et al.; 2303, Bradley et al. vs. Davis.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—770, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 65½, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transportation Company; 534, McHaig vs. Goodyear et al.; 42, Bentz vs. Thurber; 296, Dawson vs. Western; 1104, O'Donnell vs. White; 1204½, Howard vs. Faron et al.; 1228, Limbert vs. Webster; 1232, Widmeyer vs. Stover; 1242, Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company vs. Bouck; 1258, Winchell vs. Johnson; 1258½, Snyder et al. vs. Arnoux et al.; 814, Winslow vs. Dibble; 3350½, Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 3430½, Hollerer et al. vs. Ruffner et al.; 698, White et al. vs. Tallmage et al.; 702, Montgomery vs. The Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 688, Hendricks vs. Ingersoll; 1140, Platt vs. Eckerson, impleaded; 898½, Wuensch vs. Eastman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1551, Wood vs. The Panama Railroad Company; 1349, Main vs. Tallman; 789, Blant vs. Marx; 1875, Newfeld vs. Copperman; 1877, Newfeld vs. Joseph; 1895, Lorch vs. Becker; 1657, Madden vs. Winterbottom; 1859, Stover vs. Porter; 493, Wicks vs. Hatch et al.; 531, Reineman et al. vs. Bachman; 1109, Bloor vs. Morgan; 1571, Shackelford vs. France; 1871, Cammeyer et al. vs. Hamilton et al.; 257, Jordan et al. vs. New-York Steam-boat Company; 1821, Paine et al. vs. Day et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1385, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company; 1256, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1384, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company; 1386, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 112, Shanck et al. vs. Morris; 1124, Kaiser vs. Herdt; 1024, Goss vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1540, Carnes vs. Platt et al.; 726, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1226, Moore et al. vs. Baker et al.; 1476, Ilgen vs. Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1402, Jacobs vs. The Greenwich Insurance Company; 828, Larned vs. Mead; 1482, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1486, Gilbert vs. New-York and Charleston Steam-ship Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—846 Hanan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1684, Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. Yockel; 1713, Shannon vs. Reilly; 68, McCauley, administratrix, vs. Gans; 609, Howell vs. Empire Fire Insurance Company; 1634, Dowell vs. Singer et al.; 1589, Kling vs. Disch; 1524, Tanenbaum vs. Migel; 1051, Bernhard vs. Kapp; 374, Paris vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1385, Muller vs. Hoffman; 632, Perrine vs. Lohman; 1073, Sheehan vs. Edgar; 1556, Jachems vs. Tallman; 1707, Hill vs. Dillingham; 1936, Murphy vs. Smith; 1669, Barton vs. Dunning; 1864, Schwarts vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1618, Knapp vs. Meigs; 1034, Cohen vs. New-York Sewing-machine Company; 1435, Keech vs. Johnson; 71, Chapman vs. Douglass; 1516, Dearing vs. Anderson; 1542, Michaelis, an infant, vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1695, First National Bank of Lyons vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; 1696, Wisner vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; 1629, Holloway vs. Pringle; 1092, O'Rourke vs. Halle.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by C. P. Daly, Larremore, and Loew, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—77, Simpson vs. Styles; 101, Robertson vs. Gans; 102, Mackellar vs. Sigler; 121, Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad Company vs. Guntzer; 123, Dawson vs. Totans; 124, Same vs. Same; 134, Germond vs. Weaberg; 141, Mulry vs. McManus; 11, Boyd vs. Stone; 26, Luft et al. vs. Graham et al.; 38, Ontario Bank vs. N. J. Steamboat Company; 73, Musgrave vs. Bank of North America; 55, Hoch vs. Bruns; 82, West Side Savings Bank vs. Newton; 85, Lefevre et al. vs. Jacobson; 95 Elston vs. McDonald; 120, Catlin et al. vs. Gordon et al.; 125, Cook & Pish vs. Pleas; 132, Morey et al. vs. Hallam; 139, Codchild et al. vs. Aaron; 142, Albrecht vs. Kee; 87½, Shuber vs. Peterson.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—707, Seltenereich vs. Jones; 677, Fox vs. Johnston; 535, Hacket vs. Lawler; 857, Paine vs. Shupe; 1171, Fleiss vs. Bryant; 778, Coleman vs. Shupe; 762, Verplanck vs. Smith; 1084, Colewell vs. Henry; 820, Potterton vs. Dodd; 753, Murphy vs. Madder Color Company; 805, Hochren vs. McGaured; 1502, Heirn vs. Tate; 831, McDonald vs. Richardson; 1360, Guse vs. Smith; 1749, Nixon vs. Bicknebel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—651, Hauftmann vs. Lancaster; 673, Schuster vs. Bach; 721, Schottgan vs. Steck; 765, Taylor vs. Cooper; 766, Hayes vs. Baylis; 777, Allen vs. Bowen; 783, Herrdam vs. Manton; 813, Rolf vs. Reigel; 1067, McLean vs. Clinchy; 723, Barth vs. Steck; 1103, Romer vs. Healy; 1121, Dinkinspiel vs. Whiting; 1559, Slote vs. The Rome Truss Company; 1353, Lowenthal vs. Schlesinger; 1109, Goodkind vs. McCauley.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—954, Jones vs. Jones; 955, Jones vs. Doe; 957, Williams vs. Warner; 580, Wright vs. Johnston; 581, Rush vs. Jones; [illegible], Dickinson vs. Hester; 588, Paine vs. Sergo; [illegible], Lehmeier vs. Graham; [illegible], Kempling vs. O'Brien; [illegible], Strauss vs. Reifner; 369, Moss vs. Higgins; [illegible], Rade vs. Schreiber; 370, Hunt vs. Frank; 371, Hennessey vs. Lichtenstein; 372, Kaller vs. Young.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

FIRST ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES AND TERMS FOR 1873.

GENERAL TERM—First Monday, January, Chief-Justice Daly, Judges Larremore and J. F. Daly; first Monday, March, Chief-Justice Daly, Judges Robinson and Loew; first Monday, May, Chief-Justice Daly, Judges Robinson and Larremore; first Monday, November, Chief-Justice Daly, Judges Loew and J. F. Daly. Court opens at 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL TERMS—ISSUES OF FACT.—Part I.—First Monday, January, Judge Robinson; first Monday, February, Judge Loew; first Monday, March, Judge Larremore; first Monday, April, Judge J. F. Daly; first Monday, May, Judge Loew; first Monday, June, Judge J. F. Daly; first Monday, October, Chief-Justice Daly; first Monday, November, Judge Robinson; first Monday, December, Judge Larremore.

Part II.—First Monday, February, Judge J. F. Daly; first Monday, April, Judge Larremore; first Monday, June, Judge Loew; first Monday, October, Judge J. F. Daly; first Monday, December, Chief-Justice Daly. Court opens at 11 o'clock.

EQUITY TERM.—First Monday, February, Judge Larremore; First Monday, April, Judge Robinson; First Monday, June, Chief-Justice Daly; First Monday, October, Judge Loew; First Monday, December, Judge Robinson. Court opens at 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERS AND SPECIAL TERMS—ISSUES OF LAW.—January, Judge Loew; February, Judge Robinson; March, Judge J. F. Daly; April, Chief-Justice Daly; May, Judge J. F. Daly; June, Judge Larremore; July 1 to 15, Judge Loew; July 16 to 31, Judge Larremore; Aug. 1 to 15, Judge J. F. Daly; Aug. 16 to 31, Judge Robinson; Sept. 1 to 15, Chief-Justice Daly; Sept. 16 to 30, Judge Van Brunt; October, Judge Robinson; November, Judge Larremore; December, Judge Loew. Court opens at 10 o'clock.

LOVERS OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

How a Couple of Sharp Rascals Robbed the Contribution-Boxes at Dr. Talmage's Church—They Won't Do So Any More, for the Present.

During the past few months, a series of annoying thefts have been committed in Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle, Brooklyn, the thieves operating so adroitly as to evade detection, until yesterday. The contribution-boxes used in the church have at times been pilfered of their contents, the money taken amounting, in the aggregate, to about $600. The contribution-boxes are simply wooden drawers with handles, which, after being circulated through the congregation for collections, are put into pigeon-holes arranged under the rostrum. One Sunday, a few weeks ago, after service, some persons in the church observed a suspicious movement of one of the drawers, but a passing scrutiny at the time failing to elicit any explanation of the phenomenon, it was determined to set a closer watch to discover if possible who were the thieves and their plan of operating. Yesterday, after the morning service, a boy named Judson Shotwell was detected in the act of stealing the contribution moneys. He made a clean breast of the mystery, implicating his elder brother, Longstreet Shotwell, who was also at once taken into custody, and both were locked up in the First Precinct Station-house.

The boys gained access to the money by getting under the organ loft, thence under the preacher's platform, and, drawing the boxes inward, obtained their booty without exposing themselves to the sight of any who might be in the church.

The young culprits are the sons of the sexton of the church. The boys confess to the series of robberies. The matter will undergo a judicial investigation today.

A Sad Case.

During the past month a German, about seventy years of age, known by the name of Seppel, has occupied a rear room in the basement of No. 462 Washington-street. He is said to have been a man of good education, and quite an inventive genius. He was miserably poor. He spent much of his time away from home, but when there spoke of the factories he had visited and the complicated machinery he had seen. Seppel was last seen alive on Wednesday, and as he did not again make his appearance, Mr. Hauke, who lives in the same house, forced open the door of the room and found him lying dead on the floor. It is supposed he had fallen from the bed and died on the floor. He had been dead for some time, as the rats which infest the place had eaten away a portion of his face, and had gnawed at his feet. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Rebuilding the Protectory—Two Thousand Children Cared For.

Since the conflagration, which took place a few months since, at the Catholic Protectory, Westchester County, a large number of laborers have been employed in clearing away the *débris*, in order to make way for the new building. The insurance-money upon the old establishment has been paid to the trustees, who have since paid off the mortgage upon it, the balance being retained for defraying the cost of the proposed Home. The plans have been drawn, and it is estimated that the entire cost will be $200,000. The Protectory will be similar to the one destroyed. At the present time there are about 300 girls, ranging from two years and upward, provided for in the temporary home. A number of liberal donations are promised.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A New Edition, with Additional Lectures.

12mo. Extra cloth, $1 50; half-calf, gilt or antique, $3.

This was Mr. Beecher's first book, and is known all over the world. The sale of more than sixty thousand copies of previous editions is the best evidence of its merits. The present edition is enriched with three additional lectures, and a new preface by the author, giving reminiscences of the origin of the book and of his early life in the West.

ALSO READY,

Yale Lectures on Preaching,

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

12mo. Extra cloth, $1 25; half-calf, gilt or antique, $2 50.

"What a charming, what a 'fruity' volume is this last venture of Henry Ward Beecher! The 'Yale Lectures on Preaching' can be read by everybody, layman or clergyman, with delight. We can point to few recent novels which are more entertaining than this book."—*Boston Globe.*

This is uniform with "LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN," and these will be followed by all of Mr. Beecher's works in series, a UNIFORM COPYRIGHT EDITION.

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NO BOOK ON THE LIST OF BEAUTIFUL and appropriate holiday gifts is better adapted to the real wants of the people than PLAIN HOME-TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a beautifully-printed book, on fine paper, and neatly bound, in one volume of nearly 1,000 octavo pages. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., a successful practitioner of this City, and an independent and fascinating writer, is the author. Many chapters alone are worth a thousand times the price of the book. Contents table sent free. Agents wanted everywhere. Price $3 25. To be had only of agents or the MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1872.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS IN POSSESSION of information which may be serviceable to FREDERICK GREEN, CHARLES BROWN, WM. CURRIER and EDWARD DAVIS, seamen, formerly attached to the steamer George Cornwall, of New-York, whose respective addresses are unknown to the Department. It is desirable that the address of each of the above-named seamen be furnished this Department either by themselves or by some person acquainted with them.

IF FINLEY McINNESS WILL RETURN all will be forgiven. Nothing known by anybody. Write to the Albany. Fear nothing. He is implored to return for his own and sister's sake.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION,
JERSEY CITY Office corner 13th and Provost sts.,
Dec. 3, 1872.

NOTICE.—ALL PARTIES HOLDING OUR certificates for hogsheads of tobacco in Long Dock Store No. 1, which store was destroyed by fire on the night of Nov. 20, 1872, are hereby notified that the damaged tobacco is being removed to Long Dock Shed A. A small quantity has also been removed to Pioneer Shed C.

Holders of certificates are requested to present the same at this office as soon as possible, so that owners may be known and proper award of salvage made.

A. S. JARVIS & CO., Inspectors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVENTIONS
PATENTED.
DODGE & SON
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL.

Price $10 per ton delivered to families. For sale by GEO. MERRYWEATHER, Rooms Nos. 4 and 5 No. 5½ Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

At the Great East-side Establishment,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Round Hats and Bonnets.

BONNET AND MANTILLA SILK VELVETS.
SILKS, SATINS.
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS AND SASHES.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
GIMPS, ORNAMENTS AND SILK FRINGES.
OSTRICH TIPS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
LADIES' SCARFS AND BOWS.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.
LADIES' AND GENTS' FALL GLOVES.

Kid Gloves.

YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES, REAL LACES, COLLARS, &c., &c.

EVERY DEPARTMENT FILLED WITH CHEAP GOODS FROM AUCTION AND OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

E. Ridley & Son,

NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

Holiday Goods.

Dolls! Dolls! Dolls!

SECOND FLOOR.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

Remember, at RIDLEY'S you're bound to call
To see every possible kind of a Doll,
Dollies asleep and Dollies awake,
Worsted Dollies that will not break,
Dollies' Hats and Dollies' Hose,
And Tubs made for washing Dollies' clothes;
Cradles for rocking Dolly to sleep,
Trunks, Wardrobes, and Bureaus her things to keep.
Dolly Furniture, Fresh and Fair,
Dollies' Tea Sets of China Ware,
Dollies' Handkerchiefs Trimmed with Lace,
Dollies' Umbrellas for Shading her face,
In fact, at RIDLEY'S you're bound to call
For every conceivable kind of a Doll,
And everything that belongs to a Doll.

E. Ridley & Son,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

Holiday Toys.

Ridley's Curiosity Room.

Oh Ma! I've been away down town,
Where crowds of happy children meet,
To see Old Santa Claus keep shop
At RIDLEY'S, Grand and Allen-street.

And such Toys! Ten Thousand Dolls,
With Hair all Golden, Black and Brown;
And just the nicest kind of Swings,
Where little Boys go up and down.

Real Bureaus of black walnut wood,
Only a Dollar, mamma dear;
And Bleating Lambs and Milking Cows,
And Farms with Stock and Park and Deer.

Gay painted Kitchens furnished well;
Wee Parlor Sets, with velvet bright;
Velocipedes and Circus Rings,
And Knitted Babies black and white.

All sorts of Chromos framed and hung,
And Ribbons Rare and Feathers Fine,
And every kind of Hats and Caps;
Do come and see them, mamma mine.

Come while the Holidays are here,
With joy and gladness all to greet;
Come down and see old Santa Claus,
At the corner of Grand and Allen street.

E. Ridley & Son,

Nos. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

RICHARD BROWN,

819 BROADWAY, COR. 12TH-ST.,

HAS, IN LARGE ASSORTMENT,

EMB'D SETS, REAL LACES,
EMB'D HANDK'FS, IMIT'N LACES,
for the

HOLIDAY TRADE

at

UNUSUALLY

LOW PRICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS

MILLER & GRANT

NO. 879 BROADWAY, ARE OFFERING
RICH LACES AND LACE ARTICLES,
POINT APP. SHAWLS,
VAL. CAPES, HDKFS. AND COLLARETTES.
NOVELTIES
IN EMBROIDERIES, INITIAL HDKFS. CREPE DE CHENE CAPES, SASHES, &C., &C.,
AT
VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—FULL LINE of Winter Styles. LAST OPENING of the season. Latest novelties in Redingotes. CLOTH MODEL with each pattern. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. COME EARLY.

A.—A.—A.—INDIA CAMELS-HAIR Shawls and Scarfs.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 33 East 20th st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

KINDLY CUSTOMS.

The custom of celebrating

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW-YEAR'S DAY

is cherished by all nations and classes alike. With the view of meeting the requirements of our esteemed friends, we have made extensive importations, embracing articles peculiarly adapted for

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Inspection is respectfully invited.

JAMES M. SHAW & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

No. 25 Duane st., and No. 73 Chatham-st.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 299 6th-av., corner 14th-st.—Holiday presents in diamonds and gold jewelry, fine watches, French and cuckoo clocks, solid silver and best silver plated-ware; fine selections at very low prices.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 49th and 79th sts., will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock of Dec. 16, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 29th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Having materially reduced the prices of our COSTUMES and WALKING DRESSES, we are prepared to offer during the week very great inducements in SERGE, SATINE DE CHENE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACA, CASHMERE and SILK COSTUMES. These Costumes are trimmed in two shades of material, with VELVET and FRINGE, and are EQUAL TO ANYTHING OF THE KIND EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, while the prices at which they are sold are UNUSUALLY LOW, and afford a GOOD OPPORTUNITY to buy a HANDSOME PRESENT for a SMALL AMOUNT of MONEY. In DRESS GOODS and DRESS PATTERNS we are making LARGE REDUCTIONS, and a full line of SERGES, in all the fashionable shades and tints, is also offered at a very low figure. Also, SUITABLE PRESENTS in LACE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 20TH-ST.
GRAND-ST., CORNER OF CHRYSTIE.

Santa Claus

AND

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

announce to their friends, patrons, and the public that their GRAND EXPOSITION of

TOYS, DOLLS,

and HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Our establishment is decorated throughout with TOYS AND HOLIDAY WARES, imported exclusively by R. H. MACY & CO., for their

HOLIDAY TRADE.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 9, the store will remain open evenings until Christmas.

To parties purchasing holiday goods for Sabbath-schools, Fairs, &c., a discount will be made.

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY-GOODS ESTABLISHMENT of
R. H. MACY & CO.,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK CITY.

AT KINZEY'S.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

GRAND OPENING ALL THE WEEK OF HOLIDAY GOODS, TOYS, AND DOLLS.

OUR GOODS ALL OUT OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND OPENED.

THE LARGEST DISPLAY OF TOYS, DOLLS AND HOLIDAY GOODS, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN AMERICA.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

WAX CRYING-DOLLS 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c., to $10.
WAX SPEAKING-DOLLS, 59c., up.
WAX DOLLS, NATURAL HAIR, 25c., to $10.
CHINA, PARIAN, RAG, AND WOOL DOLLS, AT KINZEY'S.

WRITING-DESKS, 50c. to $12.
WORK-BOXES, 19c. to $15.
DRESSING-CASES, 25c. to $15.
HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES, 25c. to $3.
ALBUMS, 25c., 50c., $1 to $5.
CANDY BOXES, 5c. to $1.
AT KINZEY'S.

GROCERY STORES, HORSES,
LIVERY STABLES, COWS,
SHEEP-FOLDS, SHEEP,
HORSES & WAGONS, LIONS,
WARE-HOUSES, CATS,
MENAGERIES, MONKEYS,
AT KINZEY'S.

MAGIC LANTERNS, 50c. up.
CHINA TEA SETS, 10c. to $5.
CHINA DINNER SETS, 25c. to $5.
KITCHEN SETS, 25c. to $3.
CHESTS OF TOOLS, 50c. up.
SETS OF FURNITURE, 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

BELOW ARE A FEW OF THE ARTICLES YOU CAN BUY FOR 2c.

BIRDS IN CAGES, ELEPHANTS, WOOLLY DOGS, CATS, HORSES AND WAGONS, DRESSING-CASES, WORK-BOXES, HANDKERCHIEF-BOXES, SHEEP-FOLDS, ROCKING-HORSES, DUCKS, WASH-STANDS, NOAH ARKS, VASES, PARIAN FIGURES, BOX TOYS, FARMS, RAILROADS, BUILDING-BLOCKS, PICTURE BLOCKS, KITCHEN SETS, &c., ALL AT 2c., WITH MANY OTHERS.

2,000 FINE OIL CHROMOS, at 29c.
TOILET SETS, 3 PIECES, 75c.
CHINA VASES, 5c. to $4.
DOLLS' HOUSES, 39c. to $8.
BOHEMIAN VASES, 10c. up.
BOXES OF PAINTS, 10c. to $2.
AT KINZEY'S.

BOXES MAGNETIC TOYS, 25c. up.
BOX TOYS OF EVERY VARIETY, 25c. to $5.
WATCH AND PERFUMERY CASKETS.
INK-STANDS AND CIGAR-CASES.
SMOKING SETS, PERFUMERY SETS.
ANIMALS' NATURAL SKINS.

WE HAVE OPENED OVER 200 LARGE CASES OF TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS, AND THE ENTIRE UPPER PART OF THE BUILDING, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET DEEP, IS DEVOTED TO THEM. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE THEM. THEY MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. FREE TO ALL.

SCHOOLS AND FAIRS SUPPLIED.

ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES.

$100,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SCARFS, TIES, JEWELRY, &C., CLOSING OUT.

KID GLOVES, 25c., 39c., 42c., 69c., 75c. up.
UNDER-WEAR CLOSING OUT VERY LOW.
RIBBONS CLOSING OUT, 5c. yard up.
SASH RIBBONS, 39c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.

SILK GIMPS, 10c. yard to $1 96.
SILK FRINGES, 6c. yard to $2 29.
AT KINZEY'S.

SILK TIES, 10c., 20c., 25c., 39c., 50c. up.
BROCHE SCARFS, 29c., 39c., 50c., 75c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

REAL LACES CLOSING, 8c. to $4 yard.
LACE COLLARS, 10c. to $5.
AT KINZEY'S.

5,000 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c., 6c., 10c., 12½c., 20c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

SETS OF JEWELRY FROM 19c. to $5.
LOCKETS, NECKLACES, EAR-RINGS, AND PINS.
AT KINZEY'S.
REAL WHITBY JET EAR-RINGS, 25c. up.
BRACELETS, ORNAMENTS, JETS, &c.
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 771 BROADWAY,

Has received from the recent forced auction sales, and will sell at a very small advance,
Real Thread and Chantilly Laces.
Real Guipure and Val Laces.
Real Point, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Laces.
Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, Capes, Vails, Shawls.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Initial Handkerchiefs, full assortment.
Passementeries, Fringes, Loops, Ornaments, &c.
Two button Kid Gloves, $1; worth $1 50.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

R. H. MACY & CO.
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

PARIS AND VIENNA FANS.

Vienna Bronzes and Russia Leather Goods.
Bohemian Glass, Parian and Porcelain Vases and Ornaments.

French Bronzes by all celebrated artists.
Composition Bronzes in great variety.
Gold and Jet Jewelry and Ornaments of every description.

A full assortment of Toilet Articles, Ivory Brushes and Combs, Buffalo and fine-wood Hair Brushes.

Lubin's Extracts and Soaps, Farnia, Cologne, Perfumery in boxes, fancy styles.
French and German Bon Bon, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, in Silk, Satin, and Velvet, the finest assortment in the City.

Cheap Paper Fancy Boxes, in great variety.
Holiday Books for children.

Holiday Books for grown folks.

And a very extended stock of Stationery, Stationery Articles, Initial Paper, Stereoscopic Views, Stereoscopes, &c.

A fine assortment of Silver and Plated Silver-ware.
We have made a specialty in fine goods for five years, and our constantly-increasing trade proves the quality we are dealing in.

Small Wares, a full assortment.

Ladies' Ties in great variety at very low prices.

We keep a good assortment of ladies' and children's Furs, and we sell them at low prices.
A good assortment of ladies', gents', and children's Hosiery, Gloves, Under-wear and Kid Gloves.
A great variety of Knit Fancy Articles in this stock.
A large and very interesting stock of House Furnishing Goods, a very favorite stock.

A large and well-selected stock of Carved Goods, Brackets, &c., and 200 different styles of fancy Baskets; 2,000 Canary Birds, all good singers, and a fine assortment of Cages to keep them in.

We have a fine assortment of Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Hats, Feathers, and Flowers, and a full line of the celebrated G. F. Black Velvet Ribbons; every variety of Corset and Hoop Skirts, Bustles, &c.

Our assortment of Laces and Lace Articles, Embroideries, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Linen Handkerchiefs, and many other articles in this stock were selected specially for the holiday season.
Dress-trimmings, Buttons, &c., in great variety.
Our Confectionery Department is well supplied for the comfort of the children, and is under the special supervision of Santa Claus, who is now in full charge of my Toy and Doll Departments, and will remain so until Christmas.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

HOLIDAYS.

TOYS! DOLLS!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

For the Convenience of their Customers during the Holiday Season will be Open until 9 o'clock every Evening for the transaction of business.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE

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BLACK GOODS.

CLOSING OUT REGARDLESS OF COST.

FRENCH CASHMERES, 95c.; former price, $1 20.
FRENCH CASHMERES, $1 25; former price, $1 80.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1 25; former price, $1 50.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, 65c.; former price, 90c.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, $1; former price, $1 30.
CRAPE CLOTH, 50c.; former price, 75c.
ALPACA LUSTRE, 50c.; former price, 75c.
DRAP D'ETE, $1 25; former price, $1 75.

BLACK SILKS, HALF PRICE.

QUEEN AND JAPANESE STRIPES, 18c.; cost 25c.
ONE CASE BIARITZ, 50c.; cost 65c.

JACKSON,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

OPEN EVENINGS

SANTA CLAUS

HAS GIVEN SPECIAL DIRECTIONS THAT OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL

CHRISTMAS,

FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT OF HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

HOLIDAYS.	LADIES' SUITS.	PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS.	SILK SUITS.	PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS.	VELOUR SUITS.	PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS.	CAMELS'-HAIR SUITS.	PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS.	SATINE SUITS.	PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS.	POPLIN SUITS.	PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS.	EVENING SUITS.	PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS.	BALL DRESSES.	PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS.	All the FASHIONABLE STYLES.	PEYTON'S, 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS	Also, LADIES' CLOAKS AND SACQUES.	PEYTON'S, 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS	Also, GENTS' ROBES DE CHAMBRE, HOUSE-COATS.	PEYTON'S, 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS	SMOKING-JACKETS.	PEYTON'S

Also, An immense stock of RICH AND ELEGANT SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.

Also, 5,000 yards FANCY POPLINS, ARMURES, SERGES, and DIAGONAL DRESS GOODS, at a great bargain, to be sold at 20c., 25c., and 30c. per yard. EXAMINE.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON, (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Lucca, Miss Kellogg, Signor Vizzani.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE LADY OF LYONS—Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Wheelock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle Aimée, M. Juteau.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. Wendell Phillips. Subject: "Daniel O'Connell."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—READINGS and CONCERT by Miss H. L. D. Potter, Miss Henrietta Beebe, and others.

The New-York Times.

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SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

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A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

There are some of our contemporaries whose opposition and abuse we are always delighted to receive, because it proves that we are running against a set of corruptionists, and attacking schemes which are designed to injure the public. In protesting against HALL's bargains with Republicans we have received the approval—expressed in the form of chaotic abuse—of an evening paper, whose good word would at any time be fatal to an honest reputation. We only conjectured before that roguery was going on between HALL and some men calling themselves Republicans, but when the evening paper referred to flies into hysterics we need no other evidence that we were right. It is a most gratifying proof that we have unearthed another dirty conspiracy. It is only necessary for us to repeat that Republicans who accept office from HALL's hands need not come to us for "indorsement." They can go to the morning or evening paper round the corner, where "no reasonable offer is ever refused."

We publish in another column an invitation to Mr. DORMAN B. EATON to deliver an address on the "principles and methods by which our Municipal Government may be improved." The invitation was signed by some of the most eminent of our citizens, and Mr. EATON at once responded to it, and fixed to-morrow evening (Tuesday) as the time for delivering his address, and the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association as the place. Mr. EATON will speak on this subject with no little authority, for he has devoted years to the study of it, and we know of few men who possess one-half the information concerning it which Mr. EATON has acquired. We hope our City readers will profit by the opportunity before them, and on Wednesday morning we shall publish a full report of Mr. EATON's remarks for the benefit of our readers at a distance.

The President has received one expression of decided value in regard to his efforts toward reform. On Friday, Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, presented to the Senate a joint resolution, passed by the Legislature of his State, as follows:

> "That we cordially approve the course pursued by the President of the United States in his patriotic endeavors to reform the civil service, so that honesty, efficiency, and fidelity shall be the essential qualifications for public position; and we hereby request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to exert their influence to accomplish the same object, and also to rid the Government of the abuse of the franking privilege."

It will be seen that this not only approves the principle of civil service reform, but the President's methods of securing it, and directs active co-operation in the same on the part of the Representatives of the State. Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, is on the Civil Service Committee of the House, and Mr. EDMUNDS, in the Senate, at the last session, introduced a measure equivalent to the original Jenckes bill.

Judge THOMAS SETTLE has been appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of his native State of North Carolina, by Gov. CALDWELL. It was this position which Judge SETTLE resigned to accept the Mission to Peru, and his State is to be congratulated upon his return to a trust for which he has proved himself eminently well fitted.

A letter which is published in our columns this morning gives the first really intelligible account of the Legislative troubles in Alabama which has reached the public. It will be seen that it is asserted the Democracy of the State resorted to the Tammany device of "counting in" members enough to give them a majority of the Legislature, evidently supposing that the Republicans would permit the conspiracy to be consummated without offering any opposition. But opposition was made, and it now remains to find out who were legally elected members of the Legislature in the counties of Barbour and Marengo. It ought not to be difficult to ascertain this fact, and thus bring the unseemly dispute to a speedy close.

No appointment which President GRANT has made has been based upon stronger recommendations than that of Judge WARD HUNT to the Supreme Court of the United States. For nearly thirty years, Judge HUNT has been well known as a leading lawyer of New-York, and has occupied the highest judicial position which the State can bestow with the greatest credit. His eminent fitness for the Supreme Court was so apparent that last year, when it was supposed Judge NELSON would resign, many strong letters were addressed to the President commending Judge HUNT as the proper person to fill the vacancy. Among the signers to these letters were Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN, Hon. HIRAM DENIO, and a number of the Justices of the New-York Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, besides other respected jurists of the State. Considering these facts, it would be well for such Democratic papers as have criticised the President for this appointment to refrain from further remarks upon the subject, unless they can acknowledge the mistake they have made.

We sympathize with our contemporary, the *Express*, upon the loss which it sustained last night in the destruction of a large portion of its premises. We hope it will make its appearance, as usual, this evening, and if we can help it do so, it may command our resources without limit. But for the promptness of the policeman who discovered the fire, and the energy and pluck of the firemen, the flames would soon have extended beyond the limits of the *Express* office. There was an immense body of fire on the fourth story, the building was old, and the flames gained a very fast hold in a few minutes. The firemen, however, not only worked vigorously, but in a really scientific manner, and they added another proof to the many others they are constantly affording, of their excellent discipline and great efficiency. The *Express* will not, we trust, be a loser to any great extent by its misfortune last night.

Increased Taxation—and Who Caused It.

The wealthiest classes of our citizens may not grumble much at the increased rate of taxation which they are called upon to pay this year. At any rate, they will not be seriously inconvenienced by it. When a man reckons his income, not by hundreds or thousands, but by tens of thousands, he is not likely to be pinched by a comparatively small addition to his taxes. But the vast majority of our citizens are not happy enough to be millionaires—supposing that millionaires *are* happy, which may, perhaps, be doubted. We may safely say that to most of us an increase of taxation is a very serious evil. It means, in many cases, that the children must be denied the new pair of shoes which they much need, or the wife cannot have that new bonnet which she says (no doubt with truth) was promised her, or sundry bills must remain unpaid. A distinct sacrifice has to be submitted to in order that the difference may be made up between taxes at the rate of 2 per cent. and 2.90 per cent. Every day, very sad scenes take place at the Tax Office. Poor women go there with the same sum of money in their hands which they paid last year, thinking that this year it will answer the demands of the authorities. When they learn that so much more is expected of them, they burst into tears, and go away declaring that they have no means whatever of raising the money.

Now, this is a very unfortunate state of affairs, and it is necessary that the public should understand how and why it has arisen. We have already told the plain truth on the subject—we are all of us taxed expressly to replace the money which the Tammany thieves put into their pockets, or made away with in some way known only to themselves. We have to thank Mayor HALL for it as much as anybody, for without his concurrence the robbery could not have been carried on. Yet Mayor HALL is not called upon to suffer for his guilt. He goes flourishing about at receptions and funerals; he issues clumsy invitations to the President of the United States; he makes speeches to "distinguished foreigners" at clubs—in short, nobody seems to think any the worse of him because he signed his name to the warrants which enabled his political confederates to bring the City to the very verge of bankruptcy. Republicans accept office at his hands, and several newspapers rise up and call him blessed. HALL always said that the storm would "blow over," and, so far as he is concerned, he does not seem to have overrated the capacity for forgetting and forgiving which the public sometimes manifest.

Moreover, while extra taxes are being wrung from us at a time of year when most of us want all the money we can earn, the thieves are quietly engaged in securing and dividing their plunder. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD represents the Boss Thief, *alias* W. M. TWEED, as a deeply injured man, and imperiously calls upon Judge INGRAHAM to quash the indictment against him. Poor women may weep at the Tax Office; poor children may be stinted of bread; but what of it? Would you be cruel enough to take any of the Boss' plunder from him? We are often called very hard and unfeeling, and in this case we confess that we should like to be brutal enough to make TWEED and his gang disgorge all their stealings; and, what is more, we would afterward give them time for reflection within the walls of a State prison. Of course, it is very "malignant" and "unchristian" to entertain these sentiments, but that we cannot help. There is not a householder of moderate means who has not to deny himself or his family some necessary article this year, in order that we we may put back the money which TWEED's gang carried off—under Mayor HALL's eyes. Is this right or is it wrong? Being of a "cruel" turn, we say that it is wrong. The deficiency in the City Treasury, caused by the Tammany robberies, must be made up. Well, why not make it up, at least in part, by recovering the plunder which TWEED and his friends still hold in their hands? Let them do something toward lightening the burden which they have placed upon our backs. As we put the matter yesterday, "a small property-owner who pays on ten thousand dollars of valuation has the luxury of paying, this year, sixty-four dollars to meet the interest alone of money stolen or squandered by TWEED, CONNOLLY, SWEENY, and others, during the Mayoralty of A. OAKEY HALL." Why not take a portion of this sixty-four dollars from TWEED and his confederates? They still have it in their possession. They can afford to pay for the services of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and still leave the bulk of the "swag" untouched. The poor must groan in order that these scoundrels may live in grand mansions, and drive fast horses, and keep up stables which are fit for the residence of an Emperor.

The present managers of the City affairs are powerless to help the people, because unless the claims upon the City are met, New-York will fall into bankruptcy, and that would only make matters ten times worse than they are now. We certainly hope that expenditures will be reduced for some time to come, but let people take notice that Mayor HALL, through his morning and evening newspapers, is constantly asking for increased expenditures. There are at this moment hundreds of men in our public departments who are holding fat sinecures—and the hard-worked carpenter, or mason, or compositor, or any other skilled mechanic who keeps a decent home over his head, is taxed to provide the ways and means. If the carpenter found himself in a scrape, he would be obliged to deny himself the luxury of retaining DAVID DUDLEY FIELD for his defense. TWEED laughs in his sleeve, and HALL secures immunity from punishment by making bargains with corrupt Republicans. Why should they be alarmed so long as the public allows them to go unmolested? If the heavy heel of taxation grinds the faces of the poor, TWEED and his friends can dine off gold and silver plate—and do you suppose they will protest against that arrangement, or make voluntary restitution of their booty?

An End of Warmoth.

It is hardly necessary to decide with the pretended accuracy of some of our contemporaries on the technical regularity of Judge DURELL's proceedings in New-Orleans against H. CLAY WARMOTH. Sufficient confidence may be felt in the judicial system of the country to justify the belief that any act on the Judge's part transcending his powers, if such there has been, will be duly corrected. But all may be thankful for the fact that a stop has been put to a most desperate and dangerous conspiracy, led by a most reckless and corrupt adventurer, to prevent the inauguration of a legally-elected State Government, and to secure his own election to the United States Senate. It is difficult to exaggerate the evils which this man WARMOTH, whose career is now near its close, has brought on the unfortunate State he has so long ruled. Louisiana, under him, has not only been plundered, but it has been oppressed. Life and property have been rendered insecure in many parts of the State, and particularly so in the capital, where his influence has been most felt.

The judiciary has been made both weak and corrupt by the character of the men he has been the means of introducing to the Bench, while the machinery for executing the laws has been perverted by him to the basest uses. He has practiced on a large scale the iniquities of Tammany, and the wrong and injury he has inflicted have been the worse because of the previous misfortunes of the property-holders of the State. Owing to causes originated or aggravated by him, the resources of the State have been greatly reduced, while he has controlled the elections in a peculiarly arbitrary and monstrous manner.

The new Legislature meets to-morrow, and it has a majority of members elected by that portion of the Republican Party never in league with WARMOTH. The newly-elected Governor, now United States Senator, Mr. KELLOGG, is a man of acknowledged probity, and of more than ordinary ability. Though the closing scenes of WARMOTH's rule have been marked by lamentable confusion, there is every reason to anticipate a better fortune for Louisiana in the immediate future.

Economical Legislation.

It must be confessed by all that the present session of Congress has opened in a promising manner. No sooner had the House of Representatives passed the bill for increasing the navy, which it did promptly, but not hastily, than Mr. DAWES brought forward the bill for simplifying the collection of internal revenue. This bill is one of very considerable scope. It saves at least three million dollars a year, and it dispenses with the services of nearly sixteen hundred officials. It was taken up on Saturday, and after a by no means cursory debate, was passed at the same session.

The bill is in entire accordance with the pledges of the Republican Party, to make the Government as efficient and as economical as possible. So striking was its merit in this particular that an attempt by FERNANDO WOOD to criticise it in a partisan manner was promptly rebuked by Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, and was more than answered by Mr. KERR, of Indiana. The bill provides for a complete change in the internal revenue system. At present taxes are assessed by one set of officers in each collection district, of which there are now 240, and collected by another set. The Assessor has a salary limited to $4,000; he has under him a clerk and one or more Assistant Assessors, paid by the Government, and his office rent and the necessary expenses of his office are paid by the Government. The Collector has a salary limited to $4,500, but employs his own deputy, and pays his own office rent and expenses. The bill passed by the House provides that by the 1st of July next, the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor shall be abolished, and the duties of the present incumbents be turned over to the Collectors of the respective districts, except a few special duties which are transferred to the Central Office at Washington. This measure is made possible by the steady reduction and simplification which have been pursued by the Republican majority in Congress, sometimes with, and sometimes without, the coöperation of the minority. This process has reduced the objects submitted to internal taxation substantially to liquors and tobacco. We have the word of Mr. DAWES that the Committee hope before the close of the session to secure the abolition of the few remaining taxes, other than these, of which the stamp on checks is the most felt, and "to present the internal revenue system as taxing only liquors and tobacco." The country may well congratulate itself on the progress already made, and on the prospect for the immediate future. According to Mr. KERR, of Indiana, one of the most energetic of the Democratic leaders, "every penny of tax that is now imposed by the internal revenue system, or collected under it, is, in the literal and absolute sense of the word, a revenue tax. It is imposed for the country and paid to the country. It makes the taxes it imposes as cheap as it is possible to make any tax," and, with the improvements made by the bill, is "the cheapest system of taxation for Federal purposes which this country has ever known, from the very beginning of its organization to this hour."

Dangers of Railroad Travel.

Public attention has again been called, and in the most startling manner, to the dangers of railway travel. Several other accidents had lately occurred, but these having been upon roads notorious for bad equipment, and worse management, the events excited strong censure, but no general alarm. There was nothing to shake general confidence in our railways in the fact that on some branch roads, where there was little travel, serious catastrophes had happened as the result of poverty in resources and experience. It was evident, indeed, that public opinion would be exerted to compel a reform in these roads, but it was also plain that these calamities caused no surprise, and awakened no distrust of our railway system. It was known that these roads were dangerous, and there was a common belief that such things could not happen on the leading lines which carry the bulk of our enormous travel.

But one of these "accidents" has now occurred, which will disturb the sense of security in railway transit, even upon trunk lines. If there was any line in the country which was thought reasonably safe from mishap, it was the Pennsylvania Central. It had long been one of the four great connecting links between the East and West, and such had been the care and success in its management that it had secured a very large proportion of the through travel, besides doing a vast local business. It had been generous in its control, having adopted promptly such inventions as the air-brake, intended to diminish the chance of accidents, and it had sought to secure the comfort as well as safety of its patrons. It was in the hands of men of ripe experience, who had sought to make collisions impossible by providing a double track, and were known to have made regulations for the government of their employes which were intended to prevent any other disasters. This idea became the more fixed in the public mind from the fact that for a long time nothing had occurred upon the road to shake the general belief in its safety.

But the "accident" upon this line, when it did occur, happened to be one that the public have usually ascribed to gross carelessness. Heavy travel caused an express to be made up in two sections, one following close behind the other, and we know that at certain seasons of the year this is a common occurrence on several leading lines. In this case the first section was delayed by the engine failing to make steam, and the engineer of the train behind, suddenly rounding a curve, saw before him the rear signal light of the other. He applied the air-brake, but the sudden check caused the coupling and brake-tube between the express and baggage cars to part, and the engine, being without brakes, dashed into the forward train, causing the lamentable destruction of human life.

The rules of the Company require trains to be run fifteen minutes apart, and several precautions are required to be taken to insure the observance of the rules. It is not yet known how far these precautions were taken by the officials of the Company, but it is certain that, notwithstanding the fact of their existence as laws of the road, the accident known as "telescoping," which people believed to be most easily avoided of all railway perils, has occurred. We have no disposition to judge harshly of any of those who are responsible for this last slaughter, but it is evident that some one has blundered, and it is certainly the duty of the Company to press the investigation of the case until the guilt is fixed where it belongs. That being done, it will remain to do something to prevent such trifling with human life in the future.

The Battle of the Gods.

Since the establishment of Brahminism, the Hindoo has been the possessor of an enormous number of divinities. Indeed, he may be said to have suffered serious inconveniences in consequence of his embarrassment of riches in point of gods. While the devout believer undoubtedly found it convenient to have a divinity charged with the especial protection of whatever undertaking occupied him at the moment, it was, nevertheless, awkward to know that the thief and the murderer who entertained designs against his life and property, had also their private gods, whose help they implored in their nefarious schemes. Aside from this unpleasant state of things, the gods of the Hindoo mythology were, undoubtedly, a bad lot. They were not only supremely selfish, and insatiably avaricious of money, food, and human sacrifices, but, as a rule, they led lives which could not meet the approbation of even the most lenient moralist. Their misshapen bodies, with enormous heads, and a curious tendency to the preposterous multiplication of legs and arms, fitly symbolized their monstrous moral deformity, and no European who had even the slightest acquaintance with an average Hindoo god, could help pitying a people subject to such undesirable divinities.

In a fortunate moment the Hindoos recently admitted a new god to their comprehensive pantheon, and this intruder has zealously set himself to work to destroy the credit of his elder associates, and to deprive them of the allegiance of their human subjects. This new divinity was familiar to us before his Indian avatar, as Planchette, the perverse imp of the centre-table. Latterly, Planchette, in consequence of a confirmed tendency to useless and preposterous mendacity, became unpopular among Western nations, and was generally denounced as a shameless impostor. Upon his introduction into Hindostan, he (for, in the absence of any authoritative definition of the sex of Planchette, we are at liberty to assume his masculinity) at once became a formidable rival of Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, and their associates, and daily gathered around him a growing company of believers. The venerable Brahmin, who formerly believed implicitly in the thousand and one gods of his mythology, and was ready to believe in double that number, should his priestly superiors proclaim their existence, now spends his leisure in waiting upon the three-legged oracle, and reverently accepting its innumerable prophecies. Even the most obtuse of Brahmins must perceive the vast superiority of an originally inexpensive god, who needs no temple, demands no offerings except an occasional lead-pencil, and is always ready to answer all sorts of questions, over the old-fashioned Hindoo divinity, who could not be contented without costly sacrifices, and who declined to answer questions except when in a conversational humor. There is no difficulty in the Hindoo mind in the way of accepting Planchette as an undoubted divinity of unlimited knowledge and unwearied good humor. The rapid and continuous growth of Planchette's popularity may, therefore, be confidently predicted, and we may yet see Brahminism, with its cumbrous and costly ritual, completely routed by this impudent piece of triangular wood and its complaisant pencil.

The world would doubtless be the gainer should such a result follow the introduction of Planchette into the Hindoo pantheon. Planchette is unquestionably a preposterous pretender to supernatural power, but he is, at all events, neither malignant nor vengeful. The Hindoo who renounces Siva and Juggernaut, and, instead of sacrificing himself and his family to these merciless monsters, bows at the shrine of Planchette, and listens reverently to his fantastic twaddle, will certainly be a less cruel and miserable heathen than he was in the days of Brahminism. And, when Planchette shall have driven the countless gods of Hindostan out of the Indian Olympus, the missionaries will have but a single false divinity to overthrow, and their task will thus be far easier than they have hitherto found it.

MINOR TOPICS.

That highway robbery is not a common occurrence in this City seems due only to the fact that our ruffians do not take kindly to that species of crime. Whenever they choose to attempt it, they appear to meet with great success, so far as any interference by the Police is concerned, and it must be that they find their victims too poorly provided with valuables to make the offense pay. How easily they might transact this line of business was shown by an incident of yesterday morning, when two of them knocked down a man in Macdougal-street, leisurely rifled his pockets, and walked off with their booty without the slightest molestation, although their victim, throughout the transaction, called lustily for the Police. No Policeman came, however, and these highwaymen have doubtless been encouraged, as they got a fair booty, to repeat the crime at the first opportunity.

The Frenchman believes, with perfect faith, that during the fogs of London, which depress the naturally gloomy mind of the Englishman, the latter throws himself from the monument, or cuts his throat with a razor, in enormous numbers. Curiously enough, the French are the very people who, more than any others, are addicted to causeless and preposterous suicide. Perhaps the most ridiculous suicide of the century is that perpetrated, the other day, by a romantic young Frenchman who saw the corpse of a beautiful but unknown girl in the Morgue. He at once became a prey to the wildest admiration of that corpse, and felt that life was not worth having while so beautiful a corpse remained inanimate. He therefore immediately proceeded to drown himself, in order that he might enjoy the felicity of lying, even in a blue and swollen state, on a contiguous slab in the Morgue that held the corpse he loved so well. His desire was gratified, and now if some young Frenchman, struck with admiration of his rash conduct, goes and does likewise, a fashion will be set which will weed Paris of its romantic lunatics to a very satisfactory extent.

For the last month, the ferries leading to New-Jersey and Long Island have been daily traveled by men burdened with guns and game-bags and accompanied by dogs. These persons, the majority of whom are placid and peaceful Germans, go forth to hunt the small birds of the surrounding country, with a feeble hope that a possible duck may fall within their reach. They return after a day of wearied marching over hill and swamp, bearing as evidences of their bravery and skill the terrible sparrow, the dangerous lark, or the deadly black-bird. Doubtless they enjoy themselves, and from the small amount of game which they usually succeed in bagging, it is not impossible that the birds rather enjoy the excitement of their visits. Sportsmen would be astonished to note the singular views as to hunting-dogs which these amiable hunters entertain. The man who can bring a blood-hound with him to track the sparrow to his lair, is the object of unconcealed envy on the part of his comrades, most of whom content themselves with the less efficient aid of terriers and Esquimaux dogs. The season for larks and sparrows is now nearly over, but that superb game-bird, the snow-bird, will soon be here, and will afford splendid sport to the gallant huntsmen.

On Friday Recorder HACKETT imposed a sentence which will meet with general approval. During the strikes of last year, a Union workman deliberately called a non-Unionist from his work, and when they had reached the street shot him through the cheek with a pistol. For this outrage the perpetrator has been tried and convicted, and upon the return of a verdict, Recorder HACKETT promptly sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. With the justice or expediency of the strike in which this criminal was concerned, neither the jury nor the Court had any concern. An orderly strike is sometimes the only means by which workingmen can improve their condition. To supplement a strike, however, by assaulting and murdering the men who do not choose to engage in it, is an outrage which no intelligent Unionist approves, and which ninety Union workingmen out of a hundred would gladly see punished with the utmost rigor. Recorder HACKETT acted not only in the interests of the community at large, but in those of the workingmen, when he imposed this severe sentence upon one who had done his best to disgrace the men whose cause he supported.

If there were nothing else to show the downfall of Tammany, it could be seen in the absence of those political balls with which the City was afflicted during the days of Ring rule. Everybody remembers how the vulgar thieves used to delight in that brazen display of their stolen goods which made the balls of the Americus Club, and other kindred political associations, gorgeous with diamonds and jewelry. There was a reproach to the City in these assemblages of gutter politicians thus adorned, and future displays of the kind are almost impossible in the better era which reform has brought us. There were few of them last Winter, and, so far as we can learn, there will be still fewer this season. When the City becomes thoroughly purified, there will be none of them.

There should be no more sneers at Mexico as a barbarous country. The Mayor and several Aldermen of the City of Mexico, having been charged with only an *attempt* to commit fraud at the recent municipal election, were promptly suspended from the exercise of their functions by order of the Governor. If we had been equally sensitive to this crime here, we should have found the overthrow of Tammany a much easier task than it was.

CIVIL SUITS AGAINST THE RING.

CONCLUDING ARTICLE.

In the decision of Judge Miller, confirming the power of the Attorney-General to bring an action for the recovery of the six millions stolen through the agency of the Ring Board of Audit, there occurs the following passage: "It is of no consequence whether the County has the power to sue, if that right exists in the people" (of the State.) That is to say, the suits against Tweed, Connolly, &c., can be maintained in their present form, apart altogether from the question of whether the Board of Supervisors can establish any legal standing in the matter or not. As a statement of the law in the case, this is well enough, but it would be very well calculated to defeat the ends of justice were it to be assumed that it is perfectly immaterial to the tax-payers which party is made the plaintiff in these civil suits. Some people who have good reason for wishing that the suits should be protracted for years, may argue in this way: Here we have two General Term decisions, from neither of which is there any appeal. The one that affirms the power of the State to sue was not unanimous, inasmuch as one of the Judges (Parker) dissented from it. On the contrary, the one which declares the legal status of the Board of Supervisors in these suits was perfectly unanimous, besides being given with quite unusual promptitude. Why not, then, act at once upon the decision which may be supposed to have the greatest weight, because of the notable absence of hesitation or dissent in making it? This sort of reasoning might have commanded a certain amount of attention, had the real question at issue ever been presented to the General Term Judges of this County. But what are the facts? The counsel who argued the case here, a fortnight ago, were *all on one side* in respect of where lay the right of action. The same men who had argued at Albany on behalf of Tweed and the rest, against the power of the State to sue, appeared first before Judge Barrett, and then before the General Term, to sustain what was nominally a demurrer against the right of action claimed by the Supervisors. Mr. O'Gorman—that legal luminary who, to avoid all possibility of mistake, had, a year ago, instituted his sham prosecutions in the name of the corporate bodies both of City and County—appeared in opposition to the demurrer. But Messrs. Field, Burrill, Bartlett & Co., were quite as anxious to have their own objections overruled as the Corporation Counsel possible could be to assist them. The State prosecuting officers and the Judges to whom they had recourse were as little to the taste of Tweed and his codefendants as to that of their counsel. Hence it came that the arguments which went to establish the legal standing of the State in these suits were never presented either to Judge Barrett, or to the General Term, which reviewed his decision. The whole business was a kind of amicable or collusive suit to obtain legal warrant for a proceeding equally desired by both sides. A decision obtained by such means could hardly rise higher than the arguments which preceded it, and it has certainly no claim either to professional or public recognition.

It is evident that Tweed's counsel have every reason to strive to break down the State prosecutions. The very heavy bail on which the Albany Judges insisted conformably to the State prosecutors, would probably have to be greatly reduced were the County suits to take the place of those first instituted. Then the legal gentlemen to whom Tweed and his fellow-conspirators are too remunerative clients to be parted with quickly, are shrewd enough to see a fine chance of making these suits a kind of shuttlecock between the local Courts and the Court of Appeals, provided that the dubious legal entity, the Board of Supervisors, could be fairly started on a blundering course of litigation. All which is sufficient to account for the extreme solicitude entertained in certain quarters about the legal competency of the County to recover money which does not belong to it, and is equally sufficient to prove to the tax-payers that their best chance of getting back the stolen money consists in the prompt following up by the representatives of the Attorney-General of the prosecutions they have so well begun.

What is, in the present case, in harmony with the highest expediency, is also conformable to the clearest requirements of law. Obviously, the only parties really injured by the fraudulent transactions of the members of the Board of Audit are the tax-payers, present and future, of the City of New-York. The existing body of tax-payers has no standing in Court, either collectively or as represented by any individual member or section thereof. That principle has been established beyond all dispute. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty cannot sue on behalf of the tax-payers; neither can the Board of Supervisors. The existing body of tax-payers can only be represented by the sovereign power of the State. But there are tax-payers yet unborn, or not yet settled in this City, who will be held liable for the liquidation, thirty or fifty years hence, of the bonds issued under the authority of the Board of Audit. Who is to represent the tax-payers at present non-existent? Clearly, as Mr. O'Conor puts it, "that great, always-existing, unchangeable, political, and legal person or corporation, the State." But, say the defendants, "Suppose the State should get this money, what will the State do with it?" To which the following is Mr. O'Conor's very trenchant reply:

> "This is thought to be a very great puzzle, but a like question may be put to the defendants, which would be unanswerable: 'Suppose the Supervisors should recover this money, what would they do with it?' The Supervisors have no power to deal with the money, if recovered, and they would be mere chance medley possessors of money belonging to some one else. They have no authority, under any law, to make any disposition of it. True, my learned friend says that the County owns a piece of ground, and the Supervisors might build, if they choose, a Chinese pagoda upon it. I do not think they have any such power.
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> But, it is inquired, what would the State do with the money? I have already disclosed to your Honors our views on that subject. I will restate them briefly. The State is the supreme legislative power. It is not easy to define the extent of its authority in such matters. It is interested, as we say, and as Judge Duer says, in prosecuting the tort feasors, and in recovering the money. After it shall be recovered, the inquiry is, what will become of it? The Sheriff will be bound to collect it; it will pass into the State treasury, and it will there remain as money unappropriated. For its application there would be no existing means or authority. I admit that; I have also admitted the impossibility of doing exact justice in the disposal of it. Any one can see that. It cannot be repaid to the unfortunate tax-payers who have been swindled by this process. It would be in the State Treasury like treasure found in the bosom of the earth, or treasure lost by some unknown person and drawn up from the bed of the ocean, or cast upon its shore from a wreck. Being in the hands of the proper authorities, the supreme legislative power would determine as to its application. The legal processes to which we have resorted lead to this very proper result. They furnish the closest possible approximation to justice. They take from the thief his plunder, and place it, through Executive and judicial action, in the Treasury of the State, there to await appropriate legislation. This is the only way to deal with extraordinary cases of official malversation, such as that alleged in these complaints."

Before dismissing this subject for the present, it may be of interest to quote the account given by Mr. Tilden of the motives that led to the introduction of his bill providing fresh remedies against public peculation, into the last Legislature. It will be seen that the drafting of this measure was prompted by no misgivings regarding the efficacy of existing remedies. It will also be noted, however, that it embodied some aids to the course of public justice, which may fitly be pressed upon the attention of the Legislature of 1873. It is to be hoped, at least, that the Legislature will pass a bill providing for the attachment of the property of accused public servants. Had such a provision been on the statute-book, we should have been spared the public scandal of Tweed stripping himself of his stolen wealth for the benefit of his family, without the plundered tax-payers being able to interfere. Mr. Tilden's statement in regard to his bill is as follows:

> "In the first place, that act was drawn by myself, without any suggestion from my friend, Mr. O'Conor, and, so far as it acted upon the existing suits, not without a disdainful repugnance on his part from the beginning to the end, induced, I suppose, by a supreme confidence he had, and has, in the power under existing laws to maintain this action without any legislative aid. It was drawn—the ninth section of it, that applying the preceding sections to existing suits—I mean—by Mr. Peckham and myself, added after the body of the act had been framed. I have no doubt that it is perfectly competent for the legislative power to act upon a remedy in suits already in existence. It constantly does so. It does so at every legislative session; and in some respects the provisions of that act were desirable and valuable in their application to existing suits. Among other things, it provided for this very case, that, whereas, when the money should be recovered, legislation may be necessary, whether the money be recovered by the State or by the county, to enable a proper disposition of the money to be made, it conferred that authority upon the Court. Another thing it did was to provide for expedition in proceedings in such cases. Another thing it did was to provide for the hearing of such cases by judges elected outside of the district where these cases arise. On reflection, without any doubt, and fully possessed of the views and purposes with which the present judicial establishment was inaugurated and formed, I assert that those provisions are in accordance with its spirit and philosophy. We were told in the Convention of 1846 that one great object to be attained was that there should not grow up between the Judges and local suitors, or local attorneys or counsel, those relations which, in some cases, in a very slight degree, had been complained of. It was the theory of that system that the Judges of the Supreme Court should circulate through the State. The first judiciary act by which the present Supreme Court was organized, provided that each Judge of the Supreme Court should spend but a proportionate part of his time in the district in which he was elected, and an equal proportion in as many of the districts as there were years in his term of office. It was from this principle that these provisions of the act were deduced. Another thing that act did, it provided for an attachment of the property of persons committing frauds against the public. It provided more perfect and definite remedies, applicable, of course, only to the future, in criminal proceedings against such persons. I do not shrink from any responsibility of that act. I accept it. I entertain no manner of doubt that if my hands had not been too full, it would have been today a law of the land, the money of all the conspirators to the contrary notwithstanding, and all other influences that were brought to bear to delay and to defeat it."
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> I had not then, and I have not now, any doubt of the jurisdiction of this Court, or that, so far as that act might seem to confer jurisdiction, it is merely declaratory of the law as it now stands."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Judge Settle Sworn as Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 8.—Judge Thomas Settle, of Rockingham, late candidate for Congress in this District, who has just been appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, in place of Hon. Robert P. Dick, appointed United States District Judge, has accepted the position and taken the oath of office. It was in this place that Judge Settle rendered such signal service to the Union cause during the Kuklux investigations, and it was the Judgeship of this District which he soon afterward resigned to accept the mission to Peru.

CUBA.

Volunteers Receiving a Flag—Cargo of the Missouri Floating Ashore.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—The Volunteers paraded here, yesterday, to receive a flag which had been sent to them by the Volunteers of Madrid.

Portions of the cargo of the steamer Missouri floated ashore on Abaco Island, and were sold there.

ENGLISH NOTES.

Latest Gossip from a Disturbed Metropolis.

The Police Mutiny—The Management of the Force—A Post-Office Riot—Meetings in the Parks—Mr. Ayrton's Troubles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872.

The town has not yet recovered from the unpleasant surprise with which it learned on Monday morning that on the previous Saturday three divisions of the Metropolitan Police had refused to go on duty. I need but trouble you with the particulars of the *émeute*, which you will have already received by telegraph. The police, under the threat of a strike, had just obtained an increase of twenty per cent. in their pay. The agitation had been conducted by delegates, and when it was known that Goodchild, the policeman who had taken the lead in the affair, had been dismissed, all the other delegates at once imagined that the same fate was reserved for them. The rest of the men were naturally indignant that their representatives should be punished because their services had been so useful to them. The heads of the police were able to say that Goodchild was not dismissed for managing the strike, but for refusing to obey orders. He had been ordered to attach himself to a little country division of the police. This was tantamount to exile and degradation, and he refused to go. The excuse is obviously only a quibble, and makes matters worse, for it shows a desire to be revenged on the man, and, at the same time, a want of courage to do it at once openly and boldly. The irritation of the men was extremely natural, but of course a mutiny was unpardonable. One hundred and ten men were discharged, and sixty-nine reduced in rank or fined. Three or four have been prosecuted. This decision was unavoidable, but, unfortunately, it was attended with a delay which looked like hesitation. The Commissioners took four days to make up their minds how they should meet a gross and dangerous act of insubordination. They did not even suspend the mutineers for a couple of days. This weakness indicates pretty plainly what is wrong with the force. The police of London is divided into two parts.

HOW THE LONDON POLICE IS MANAGED.

The old City of London, which is governed by the Corporation, has a body of constables of its own. The Corporation is very rich, has only a small area to deal with, and can afford to be liberal to its policemen. The rest of London, embracing a vast, and for the most part, densely-populated region, extending on every side thirteen miles from Charing Cross, is under the protection of what is called the Metropolitan Police. This force belongs to the Government just as much as the army or the fleet. The cost of maintaining it is defrayed in equal parts by the rate-payers and the Government, but it is under the exclusive control and direction of the latter. The rate-payers have nothing whatever to do with it except to pay their share of the money. The Metropolitan Police, thus constituted, was the creation of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, and the constables are to this hour called "bobbies" or "peelers" in the slang of the streets. The new force was at first regarded with great jealousy, as a dangerous infringement of the liberty of the subject. It was supposed to be intended to coerce the populace, and when a policeman was killed in a riot, it excited rather satisfaction than regret. It is difficult to realize now what could have been the state of London in the days before Peel took hold of the matter. There was a handful of mounted men at the disposal of the Bow-street Magistrates, and there were the old Charleys—a drunken, incapable, and roguish set of men, who were more frequently confederates of the thieves than protectors of the public. The Charleys were provided by the different parishes, which thought only of making an economical bargain for their services. In the days of "Tom and Jerry," when the first gentleman in Europe set the fashion, upsetting a watchman's box with the old fellow inside, was one of the favorite pastimes of the youthful aristocracy, who found no lack of imitators in lower ranks. Peel and Wellington did a very good thing for London when they set up an efficient body of police, and the rapidity with which the inhabitants became reconciled to it is a sign that the force has, on the whole, been well managed by the Government. Within the last few years, however, it has begun to show evident symptoms of deterioration. A suspicion has arisen that false swearing has been organized into something very like a system, so that if a constable makes a charge against any one, all his companions are bound, for the honor of the corps and good-fellowship, to back him up. One or two black cases of this kind have lately come to light, and the credit of the force has suffered for it. Then the difficulty of maintaining order in a vast city like London, has greatly increased, and the Government of the day has more than once shown itself timid and irresolute about enforcing the laws and keeping order in the streets and public places. Everybody knows how soon a horse understands his rider, from the hand on the bridle. A weak, faltering, jerking hold—now too slack, and now in fright too tight—soon settles the poor man's fate; for the animal loses confidence both in himself and his master. Now it is much the same with a body of men—they soon understand whom they have to deal with. The timidity of the Government has infected the police. They have been put to shame by the cowardice and vacillation of their superiors. On the other hand, they have been led to reflect that a Government which is so afraid of the rabble is probably afraid of the police, too, or, at best, afraid of being left without police, and that the best way to get anything out of it is by working on its fears. In the case of such a body as the police, whose discipline and subordination, if once disturbed, are pretty sure to break down altogether, there is only a step, and a short step, between a strike and a mutiny; and the Government, by yielding to the one, has helped to invite the other. Wages have, for some time, been unusually high in this country, and, in comparison with artisans and mechanics, policemen were poorly paid. It was right that their pay should be raised; but the Government should have yielded not to a threat but to its own sense of justice, and should, by anticipating the threat, have prevented it ever being held out.

A POST-OFFICE RIOT.

There never, I suppose, was a government so ignorant of human nature as Mr. Gladstone's Government. While the police have been exasperated into mutiny, even the postmen have been goaded into sedition. It used to be thought that walking was highly beneficial as a means of acquiring a philosophical habit of mind, and the postmen may be regarded as the peripatetic philosophers of our own day. In the course of their professional exercises, they have, at least, abundant opportunity of learning to subdue the passions, and to raise the mind above mere sublunary affairs. For some time they have been petitioning for better wages. This the Government would not grant, but it conceived the brilliant idea of putting off the poor wretches with good-conduct badges, little stripes of colored cloth to be stitched on their coats. And then it appeared that postmen are not altogether so philosophic as might be supposed. At the mere mention of the proposal, they yelled and hooted and used the most disrespectful language toward the Postmaster-General. One reckless revolutionist was even heard to utter the words "childish" and "ridiculous." If the Government had simply said no, the postmen might have stood it. But the stripes were too much for them. When they asked for more money, to get little bits of cloth out of rag-bags was more than they could endure; it was insult added to injury. I think it was Sam Weller who, after draining a tankard of particularly good beer, remarked that it was equal to meat and drink, lodging, washing, and having your boots cleaned; but good-conduct badges do not add much either to the flavor or substance of the poorest "weal." To make the outrage more complete, the poor postmen were told that they must either accept the badges or retire from the service. Mr. Monsell, the Postmaster-General, was a Protestant, and is now a Roman Catholic. A few years ago, he followed the example of his countrywoman, Mrs. Molony, and renounced the errors of the Protestant religion to embrace those of the Catholic persuasion; and this so endeared him to the Catholic hierarchy that they have stood by him ever since. He has become a sort of test with successive Liberal Ministries. A Ministry that will swallow Mr. Monsell is all right; it will do anything it is asked. Even in the House of Commons, a stupider man has seldom, if ever, been seen. He is no speaker, and his administrative capacity may be gathered from the remarkable feat we have just recounted. But, like all converts, or enthusiasts, he is a blind believer, not only in Papal, but clerical infallibility, irrespective of grade. At any rate, he believes devoutly in Bishops and Archbishops. So he is imposed on the Government as a pledge of loyalty to the only true Church.

MEETINGS IN THE PARKS.

It is feared that Mr. Ayrton, the First Commissioner of Public Works, has made himself liable to two years' imprisonment for a violation of a law of which he was himself the author. Last year Parliament passed a bill for the regulation of the royal parks, such as Hyde Park, St. James' Park, &c. Among other things, it undertook to regulate public meetings in the parks. It was provided that no meeting should be held except in accordance with the rules of the park where it took place, and it was remitted to the Board of Works to make rules on this and other subjects. It was directed that the rules should be laid before Parliament, if it was sitting, in order that, if either House disapproved of any part of them, it might be canceled or altered. Mr. Ayrton drew up a number of rules, but intimated that they would be reserved for further consideration, and that in the meantime the only rule should be that the parks should be enjoyed by the public in the same way as formerly. This rule was posted in the parks, but Mr. Ayrton has since substituted for it more detailed regulations of a troublesome and fantastic character, and this, it is contended, he had no right to do. The new rules require that, before an address can be delivered in Hyde Park, a notice of it must be given to the police, signed by two householders, that when notice of one address has been given, two others will be allowed to be delivered on the same day, and that an address can be delivered only within forty yards of a post which has been erected in the park, and which, it has been suggested, requires to be supplemented only by Mr. Ayrton's hat being planted on the top of it. The result of these preposterous rules is that a man might be liable to imprisonment for answering a seditious or treasonable speech, or might be shoved beyond the prescribed limits, and so into a misdemeanor. A number of men, the Republican shoe-maker, Odger, among them, have been prosecuted for a breach of this law; and a case has been taken for the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench as to the legality of the rules. If, as is alleged, Mr. Ayrton has himself broken the law, he may be prosecuted for it. In the meantime, there are rumors that he prefers exile. It is said he will succeed Sir R. Temple as Financial Minister in India.

F. H. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes and Announcements.

As already mentioned, a supplementary series of four performances of opera is to occur at the Academy of Music, commencing with this evening's representation. It will include a Saturday matinée. To-night, "Mignon" is to be given, and Wednesday Nicolai's setting of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be done in German, with Mme. Lucca in the leading rôle.... The season of opera bouffe at the Olympic will begin this evening. Mlle. Aimée will appear in "La Belle Hélène."....Mr. J. H. Bonawitz gave, at Steinway Hall, on Saturday evening, the first of a series of popular concerts. An orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Bonawitz, played Schumann's symphony in B flat major; Miss Klauczek, a clever pianist, recited a concerto by Kalkbrenner, and Miss Antoinette Sterling sang....The Vocal Society of New-York has put forth its prospectus for the season of 1872-73. The document in question embodies the information following: Three concerts—the first occurring on Jan. 16—will be given at Steinway Hall, admission to which can be had only by subscription. Three hundred subscriptions will be received at $10 each, entitling the holder to three admissions to each concert. Extra tickets may be had. by subscribers only, at $1 50 each, from any member of the Society; and no tickets will be sold at the door. It is designed to produce at these entertainments the customary variety of madrigals, glees, and part-songs, in addition to portions of the minor choral works of the great masters. Choruses for men's voices will also be made a feature of the concerts. Applications for subscription, it is added, may be made to members of the Society....Miss Neilson will, this evening, appear at Booth's Theatre in the "Lady of Lyons."...."The School for Scandal" will be acted this night only at the Fifth-avenue Theatre.

City Reform.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:

Dorman B. Eaton, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: As friends and citizens we cordially congratulate you on your restored health and return to New-York, and knowing your active and unselfish interest in municipal affairs for many years, we are glad to understand that you have devoted some of your enforced leisure to the study of the government of cities, especially as bearing upon the interests of our own local affairs.

In view of the necessity for important legislation for this City at the coming session, and of the fact that while the discussions of the late campaign have everywhere brought State and national policy, and modes of administration, under review, these discussions as to City affairs have been confined almost wholly to the merits of candidates, it seems to us desirable that public attention should at this time be called "to the principles and methods upon which our Municipal Government may be improved."

And, being aware of the great value which might accrue from the public statements of the results of your study and observation, we invite you to make the principles and methods which should underlie the improvements of our City Government the subject of a public address, at such time and place as may suit your convenience.

We are, very truly, yours,

William E. Dodge, Josiah Sutherland, W. M. Evarts, Jonathan Sturgis, Charles O'Conor, John E. Williams, S. J. Tilden, Edwards Pierrepont, Parke Godwin, W. Butler Duncan, Wm. C. Barrett, W. A. Booth, Oswald Ottendorfer, Geo. Jones, Joseph H. Choate, Jackson S. Schultz, James Brown, James M. Brown, Moses Taylor, Howard Potter, Abram S. Hewitt, George Cabot Ward, D. Willis James, W. J. Hoppin, John E. Parsons, F. S. Winston, Peter Cooper, L. B. Woodruff, David Hoadley, James Stokes, W. R. Vermilye, Robert B. Roosevelt, Thos. C. Acton, W. E. Dodge, Jr., John A. Stewart, H. L. Clinton.

NO. 2 EAST FIFTY-NINTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 16th inst., in which I have the honor of an invitation to deliver a public address, at such time and place as I may select, upon the principles and methods which should underlie the improvement of our City Government, has been received.

In thanking you for this assurance of your confidence, and for the kind language in which it is conveyed. I wish to express my sense of the public interest in such decisive evidence as your letter affords, that more and more leading and patriotic men of all parties and pursuits are becoming convinced that legislation for this City must no longer be neglected or framed in the interest of any party.

I have selected the evening of the 10th of December, at 8 o'clock, and the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, as the time and place for the delivery of the address; and as my hopes of an audience must rest in your names, I trust I may be allowed at the proper time to give the necessary publicity to your letter. And I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

D. B. EATON.

To Messrs. W. E. Dodge, W. M. Evarts, Charles O'Conor, John E. Williams, S. J. Tilden, Parke Godwin, W. C. Barrett, Oswald Ottendorfer, and others.

Life Insurance—Reduction of Rates.

From the New-York Underwriter.

To "let well enough alone" is a large measure of human wisdom. Conservatism and Radicalism wage eternal warfare; rather, let us say, that Conservatism ever needs to be on the defensive against the aggressiveness of Radicalism. Were not the centrifugal controlled by the centripetal, our planet would speedily dissipate into infinite space, and that great preservative law of gravitation prevails in the spiritual as well as in the material world. So to regulate the necessary movement of human progress that we may protect that which is good from reckless disintegration, is the ambition of all good men. The successful efforts of nearly 200 years have given us a beneficent institution in the form of Life Assurance—in the sphere of social science—the very flower of our modern civilization, a scheme by which we stretch our hands beyond the grave to shield and comfort those we love on earth. Of all social organizations or institutions, certainly this one, more than all others, seems to demand the protecting ægis of conservatism—not an atom of its firm accretion should be exposed to the iconoclastic touch of rabid radicalism.

Not from without is any danger threatened to the structure of Life Assurance; it is from within that the citadel is being mined. From motives that may be easily enough imagined, but that it is not necessary to define here, the managing officers of the *Mutual Life* of New-York—the great standard-bearer company of the country—have come to the resolution to recommend that their Company shall abandon the conservative principles on which the institution has been built up, and descend to the "cheap John" plan of "reduced rates," in order to compete for future business. The comparatively new Actuary of the Mutual Life, Prof. Bartlett, an eminent mathematician and honored authority, but not yet much experienced in the practical working of life assurance has, it appears, addressed to Mr. Winston, the President of the Mutual Life, an official letter, under date of 12th November, inst., recommending in effect that the Company shall reduce its life rates about one-third, in order to "give persons of slender means, and *especially the laboring classes*," the benefits of life assurance. This letter, which we shall now give in full, to prevent any misinterpretation, has been "read to the Insurance Committee, and, after discussion, ordered to be printed for private circulation among the trustees, with a view to future action upon it by that body." This is the letter:

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.

F. S. Winston, Esq., President, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: The Mutual Life Insurance Company has now been in operation well-nigh the period allotted to a human generation, and the exhibit of its affairs, just published, demonstrates, in my opinion, its ability, and urges upon it the duty to revise its rates and widen the range of its usefulness, by diminishing the price of its assurance.

The true mission of life assurance is to give to persons of slender means, and especially the laboring classes, the opportunity to provide a support for those whom sudden death may reduce to helpless dependence. The special objects of its care are indigent widows and orphans. The prices for their protection are often paid from hardly-earned and scanty means, and should be the lowest consistent with entire safety. I would respectfully ask your early and serious attention to the subject; and, that you may have the matter fully before you, I submit herewith a new scale of reduced rates, and certain suggestions with regard to the future practice of the Company, should they meet your approval and become the basis of our future business.

The old net prices, based on four per cent. for money and the Mortuary Rates of the American Table, are retained, and the alterations arise from a change in the percentage addition for ordinary expenses, which is reduced from forty to ten.

The yearly dividends under the new system will, of course, be greatly reduced, and I earnestly recommend:

1. That the revisionary credits for these dividends be given, as heretofore, but that no use be made of them till, in every instance, their present cash value, on the policy anniversary, shall amount to the sum of two annual premiums, when one-half may be available to pay, at the expressed wish of the owner, the premiums then due.

2. That these credits be held to be assessable to meet any deficit that may arise from any circumstances whatever.

3. That in case of death, the whole of the reversionary credit be paid to the heirs, as at present.

4. That existing policy-holders may have the option either to leave their policies undisturbed and pay their old rates, receiving, of course, their proportional dividend and reversionary credits, subject to the conditions of (2), or to take out new policies, with their existing credits added, and pay the new rates corresponding to their then present age, provided they subject themselves to a new medical examination and are pronounced assurable.

The Company will, by this most desirable plan, have within its control a large fund to which it may resort in time of trouble, should trouble come to it: while it will avoid the objectionable measure of keeping on hand a large undivided surplus, in which those who die cannot fail to have an interest, whose precise value it would be difficult to ascertain.

I would merely add that this Company has pioneered its way to a condition of unrivaled prosperity and success. It has had large experience, and the community may properly expect it to use this experience to advance the interests of life assurance, so as to bring within the range of its business the poorer classes. To compel these to advance money beyond the true price of assurance, only to be returned at the end of twelve months, is a hardship to which, I think, they ought not to be subjected.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary.

No one needs to be told that Prof. Bartlett's action in this important instance is merely official. We pray to be excused if we decline to accept the motives alleged for this radical movement in the hitherto strictly conservative Mutual Life.

The notion that the Mutual Life has an irresistible desire to extend its benefits to the "laboring classes," or "poorer classes" is as amusing as the supposition that the "laboring classes," or "poorer classes" in the proper sense of these terms, have any special "hankering" for policies in the Mutual Life. All that humanitarian episode in Prof. Bartlett's letter must be taken as mere official varnish. The care of "indigent widows and orphans" reads very pathetically, but every one familiar with the business knows very well that life insurance is a strictly financial operation—not a whit leavened with any eleemosynary element, nor even governed by any philanthropic sentiment, although when properly appreciated, charged with a highly-responsible fiduciary character. In fine, the trustees of life insurance companies, especially purely mutual companies, may be called public trustees; and the highest exercise of their trust may be found in keeping their companies up to the highest standard of strength, attainable by the legitimate operations of the business. That function especially, the trustees and managers of the Mutual Life have, up to this time, most honorably discharged. It affords us no gratification to make an issue with the serious "new departure" now projected for the Company. The strength of the Mutual Life has been the pride of all life insurance men, and all lovers of sound life insurance in the country.

It seems now as if the officers of the Mutual Life, in revenge for the unworthy opposition, direct or indirect, of less successful rivals, have resolved to level the principle defenses of all life companies, and expose the whole business to the influx of experimental theory. When the loading for expenses is reduced from 40 per cent. to 10 per cent. there is no margin left to pay agents to solicit life insurance, much less to accumulate a reserve for any contingencies.

Let us particularize a little. According to the recent summary of the 28 years and 11 months' experience of the Mutual recently published, it is shown that the total receipts, so-called, amounted to $105,317,038 03, made up thus:

Premiums received in cash	$64,677,770 23
do. do. "surrender of dividends"	23,152,560 01
Interest, rents, &c.	17,486,707 79
	$105,317,038 03

Then we see from the same summary that the expenses of the Company for that period amounted to $10,533,680 58. Deducting from the amount of premium receipt the $23,152,560 01, stated as received by "surrender of dividends," which was really no money receipt at all, but a mere taking back of paper certificates in exchange, in part, for increased insurance, and it will be found that the expenses of the Company for its first twenty-eight years and eleven months amounted to 16 2-10 per cent. on its actual premium receipt, excluding the income from "interests, rents, &c." Hence it is only by taking credit for the *effect* of its full loaded premium as a dividend-making power that the Mutual Life can pretend that its gross expenses have been below ten per cent. of its receipts. Therefore, taking the actual experience of the past as the true guide for the future, the Mutual Life has no right to expect that it can do life business on the reduced non-dividend power rate plan at less than sixteen per cent. per annum on the new premium.

Certainly Mr. Winston would not favor a proposition to *establish* a mutual life insurance company on the basis of his proposed new rates *without* a subscribed capital. Yet this is virtually the thing that he now proposes to do, unless, indeed, he urges that the present strength of the Company warrants the contemplated reduction of the rates. But this, the only really supporting argument in its favor, directly involves the justice of the change as affecting the old policy-holders. Why should *their* accumulations be used to *secure* incoming members, who join the Company upon totally different terms and who can never bring any advantage to the old members.

Life insurance is not yet so old—not at least in the United States—that it can afford to do business at mere cost, and discard all precautions against extraordinary emergencies. Recent events have vividly demonstrated how utterly insecure the system of low rate, close-shaven premium was in fire insurance; how, when large reserve was not maintained for special contingencies or, may we not say, for inevitable occurrences, the companies went down to utter ruin in the face of large disasters. Have any men of our generation the hardihood to contend that our medical science is so perfect, our sanitary regulations so complete, our physical condition so vastly improved, that human life is henceforth safe from all the dread calamities that have afflicted our race in other climes and periods? Has the angel of death, who year by year spreads his wings on the hot blasts of Eastern climes, become so enfeebled that he may never more wing his desolating flight over the waters to our Western land? Have all the diseases that "flesh is heir to" so subsided that we may have no more fear of epidemics or any disturbance of the measured ratios of mortality, which our companies have known during the first quarter of a century of their existence? It would be very gratifying to be able to be very positive that we had reached such halcyon days. But it seems rather a reckless course for an old life insurance company to take to predicate its future action on so vain a hypothesis.

Our human experience is often fallacious. If any man had declared eighteen months ago that the great fire of London, which occurred in 1666, would some day be outranked by a great conflagration in some American city, he would have been scoffed at as a silly alarmist. Our civil conditions were so different, our facilities for suppressing fires so perfect, that we would certainly have derided such a suggestion. But what is our experience now? In October, 1871, more property was destroyed by fire at Chicago than was lost in the great fire of London, and in November of this year the well-built City of Boston, the most solid of all our American cities, has suffered a fire loss not much short of that at Chicago. Can cholera or yellow fever or plague in any form never sweep over us again? Very fervently we hope that we may have passed the days of such terrible visitations, but we should not be so over-confident as to cast aside all precautions. Now and then, unhappily, we find that disease is in the air. Such chemical atmospheric changes take place as to destroy vegetable and animal life, as the locust destroys the green herb and the growing grain, and all our science is baffled. Let us not repeat the folly of the foolish virgins. We must not burn our lamps so low that we cannot replenish them when more light is demanded.

The general financial interests of the country have been greatly exercised from time to time during the last few years, by the apprehension of a sudden return to specie payments. That fear has been allayed by the wise conservative action of a firm government. Yet even a sudden return to specie basis could work no such general disaster in financial and mercantile circles, as the reduction of life insurance rates to an unsafe basis would produce in life insurance business.

There are many thousands of active, able, intelligent citizens engaged in the business of life insurance, as agents and otherwise, throughout the country, and to all these persons the proposed reduction of life rates will bring serious disturbance. A financial business that has supplied a payment of twenty-five million dollars this year among widows and orphans in this country needs to be meddled with very cautiously. Every mutual company that has, up to the present period, attempted to conduct life insurance on the low-rate plan, has come to grief. In every field the laborer is worthy of his hire, especially so in the arid soil of life insurance. The work will not be done—cannot be done—upon maudlin humanitarian pretenses. Life insurance has to be paid for: officers, agents, doctors, and clerks must get their living out of the business if they give their time to it; and Mr. Winston and his co-trustees had better lay by their ox-muzzles until they reach the happy land of Utopia, where every one will do everything for everybody for pure love and affection, without any vulgar reward in dollars and cents, and virtue only will be its own reward. We fear that if Mr. Winston persists in the propagandism of this threatened crusade, he will work more positive injury to the permanent interests of the Mutual Life than to that of any other organization in the business. It does not strike us as fair to the old high-rate policy-holders of the Company to let in what may be comparatively called a "pauper class," to partake of the advantages of the accumulated assets of the old members. If it be urged that the contribution plan of dividend will regulate all this, and that really the new policy-holders on the low-rate plan will have no interest in the proceeds of the present large accumulation of $55,000,000, then it may be said, on the other hand, that this large accumulation is of no advantage to new policy-holders, and that they would be just as well off elsewhere.

Again, the Mutual Life has been, all through its successful career, the strenuous advocate of the all-cash plan in life insurance, and has actually, by its splendid example, persuaded the leading note companies to forego their very equitable credit practice, which furnished insurance cheaper than even the Mutual Life can now afford to offer it, but still maintained a contingent reserve potent enough in the event of any greater disaster. Now, with the new form of competition proposed by the Mutual Life, all the controversies of the old cash and credit plan will be revived, and the note companies must return to their old credit customs. The game will not be worth the powder to the Mutual Life, and we sincerely trust its officers and Trustees will reconsider the matter, and wholly abandon the dangerous project.

A Few Facts About Life Insurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no reason to believe that the Mutual Life Company, in proposing to lessen the rates of Life Insurance, is obstinately bent on insuring people only at the lower rates. No doubt it will hereafter continue to insure at the higher, or present rates, any one who insists upon paying these, and will keep, as it can easily do, the accounts separate of the higher and lower rate policy-holders. Then those who pay their money can have their choice. If you will inquire at the Company's office, no doubt they will tell you that they can and will do this.

There is no reason why an insurer who wishes to pay more than is needed to insure him should not be gratified; but as everybody is not fond of overpaying, it is also worth while to let those have a chance who desire to pay no more than is *needed for safety*. This the Mutual Life now proposes to do.

Eighteen other companies seem to have been so alarmed at this step of the Mutual Life that, abandoning their own paid actuaries, they have retained three gentlemen, who call themselves "consulting actuaries," to tell the public what *they* think about it. A "consulting actuary" is probably like a consulting lawyer—he thinks what his employer thinks; and what the eighteen employers of these three "consulting actuaries" necessarily and unavoidably think of a proposition to reduce the rates of life insurance, anybody may judge from a glance at the following tables, which show from official reports, first, the ratio between receipts and expenses in the eighteen companies, and in the Mutual Life for three years past, which, of course, shows the comparative economy of management; secondly, the percentage of claims by death on amounts insured, which shows the comparative care with which risks have been taken; and lastly, the proportion which unrealized assets bear to total assets, which shows how closely or loosely the companies have done business, unrealized assets being moneys due but not collected.

It appears from these official figures that,

1. If the expenses of the Mutual Life had been as great in only the last three years as the *average* (30.51) of the eighteen companies who do not like its present action, it would have paid out $9,730,862 *more* than it did pay for working expenses; a monstrous sum, nearly as great as the total expenses of the Mutual Life during the whole thirty years of its existence.

The Mutual Life, it would appear from this, may safely insure for lower rates, because, as these figures show, its management is and has been more economical than that of the eighteen companies who complain.

2. If the claims by death in the Mutual Life had been as great as the average of the eighteen companies who attack its course, it would have had to pay in 1871 $580,671 more than it was actually called upon to pay for its death losses. If these figures are correct, *the Mutual Life may safely insure for lower rates, because it has used greater care in selecting lives* than the eighteen companies who complain of it.

3. In every large business there are necessarily unsettled accounts and incomplete transactions; but that merchant will be the safest and can do business most economically who has the fewest of such unsettled and outstanding accounts.

Now, in this case of the total assets of the Mutual Life Company, three per cent. consist of balances due from agents, uncollected premiums, and the like. The average percentage of the same "unrealized assets," in the eighteen companies, is, according to these official figures, a little over seventeen per cent. If the Mutual Life's affairs were managed as these figures would indicate the other companies to have managed theirs, it would today have nearly *nine millions* of its funds outstanding, and, therefore, to a certain extent in peril.

4. But the first table below shows that, looking to the difference in the rates of expense between the Mutual Life and the average of the eighteen companies which attack it (9.22 for the Mutual Life, and 30.51 for the average of the other eighteen companies,) the Mutual Life can do business on the proposed lower rate—twenty per cent. reduction, namely—and yet continue to return to the new policy-holder as large dividends as the average of those eighteen companies.

It should be known that the figures in the following tables are taken from the sworn statements of the different companies to the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts. They are, of course, intended to be correct, and are believed to be so.

RATIO OF EXPENSES TO RECEIPTS.

Names of Companies.	1871.	1870.	1869.	Average of rates.
Brooklyn Life	25.98	27.12	27.80	26.97
Commonwealth	....	64.26	29.72	46.90
Continental	24.42	24.19	20.77	23.13
Eclectic	27.09	61.25	63.15	50.49
Equitable	15.52	15.63	16.61	15.92
Excelsior	38.35	45.77	48.31	44.15
Germania	19.92	18.31	20.41	19.55
Guardian Mutual	31.90	28.21	27.05	29.05
Knickerbocker	15.86	19.23	15.44	16.84
Manhattan	15.58	16.41	16.26	16.08
Merchants'	89.09	69.63	....	79.36
Mutual Benefit	10.06	10.43	10.56	10.35
National, New-York	49.65	40.72	43.14	44.50
New-York	11.90	15.69	17.12	14.90
North America	20.26	17.70	23.13	20.36
Security	20.69	26.45	28.97	25.37
United States	29.35	19.76	18.90	22.70
World	38.11	32.47	56.62	42.40
Average in the eighteen companies				30.51
				Aver'e in Mutual for the 3 years.
Mutual Life	7.57	9.23	10.57	9.22

Ratio of claims by death to mean amount insured in the year 1871:

NAMES OF COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Life	1.11	Manhattan	1.08
Continental	1.03	Mutual Benefit	1.27
Eclectic	1.09	New-York	1.18
Equitable	1.06	North America	1.25
Germania	1.17	Security	1.58
Guardian Mutual	1.44	United States	1.37
Knickerbocker	1.58	World	1.04
Average of percentages			1.23
Mutual Life			.99

Names of Companies.	Gross Assets.	Unrealized Assets.	Percentage.
Brooklyn Life	$1,683,849	$86,827	.5156
Continental	4,929,040	226,990	.2489
Eclectic	329,710	100,923	.3061
Equitable	16,079,346	1,020,072	.0634
Excelsior	528,259	115,942	.2194
Germania	4,496,898	450,558	.1001
Guardian Mutual	2,504,475	629,385	.2513
Knickerbocker	7,526,592	815,236	.1083
Manhattan	7,545,874	625,912	.0829
Merchants'	145,914	13,186	.0904
Mutual Benefit	24,151,756	765,674	.0317
National, New-York	889,482	284,826	.3202
New-York	18,595,817	908,851	.0489
North America	5,577,483	1,134,608	.2034
Security	3,260,023	713,840	.2190
United States	3,683,203	173,540	.0471
World	512,802	113,325	.2210
Average of these percentages			.1728
Mutual Life	51,399,877	1,706,807	
Percentage in the Mutual Life			.0332

These figures are commended to the scrutiny of the eighteen companies engaged in this crusade, to their officers and members by

A POLICY-HOLDER.

Singular Results of a Fall.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, Dec. 7.

An accident, attended with singular results, occurred in Easton not long since. Mr. Thomas Wade, a resident of that place, fell down a flight of stairs, striking his side across the rail near the bottom. He experienced no inconvenience from the fall, excepting the loss of his voice. For two or three days his power of utterance was entirely gone. He could not speak, even in a whisper, and was obliged to make his wants known, and converse with his friends, by means of a slate and pencil. At the expiration of that time his voice came again, and he immediately felt a weakness in his side as if the life had departed from it.

It gives me pleasure to inform you concerning the efficacy of the Expectorant. Two years ago my son contracted the bronchitis, and it became so bad he had to take to his bed. I procured a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and giving it to him according to directions, it soon brought him relief; but a strong fever coming on, his mother and myself got uneasy about him, and sent for our family doctor. On his arrival he told us the Expectorant might give him ease, but it would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. In one day, however, he was so much worse we all feared he would die, and, as a last resort, we concluded to give the Expectorant another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of it and one box of the Sanative Pills, he was entirely cured. Since that time I have cured a desperate case of croup with it, and two other cases of bronchitis. I therefore can safely say it is the best medicine for the throat and lungs I ever used for twenty-eight years, and I have no objection to your making public my experience with it.—*Peter Sauter, Lansburg, Le Sœur County, Minn.—World.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
are now opening fifty cases of Real Bronze Statuary, Clocks, Parlor Ornaments, &c., being the latest productions of the Paris workshops.—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

DR. THOS. J. RICE has perfected his new improvement in atmospheric-pressure plates for artificial teeth. They are the smallest and most compact plates ever worn, unsurpassed for strength, lightness, elasticity, and durability, and are almost immovable in the mouth. Filling teeth a specialty. No. 42 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT, Dentist, invites inspection to a remarkable invention, which, in conjunction with his own patent air cells, far surpasses and entirely supersedes the use of gold plate, platina, rubber, &c. Rubber is well known to be dry, heating, and unhealthy; this base is perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated. NO. 20 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR TIFFANY'S.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Know all Men by these Presents, that DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, bronchitis, and consumption.

$10,000.—Dr. Sterling, Park-av., declares that he would not be without his Burglar-Alarm Telegraph for $10,000. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BROWN—WEEKS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872, at residence of the bride's parents, JAMES N. BROWN to KATIE A., eldest daughter of Gilbert B. Weeks, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Omaha papers please copy.

DUNHAM—DAUCHY.—At Summit, near Troy, N. Y., Dec. 4, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. M. S. Goodale, assisted by Rev. W. M. Johnson, Mr. HEBER DUNHAM, of Newark, N. J., and Miss NELLIE DAUCHY, daughter of E. N. Dauchy, Esq.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On Sabbath morning, the 8th inst., LIZZIE MCK. ALEXANDER, aged 2 years, 3 months, and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 133 8th-av., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock. Interment at Bronxville. A special car from the depot at 42d-st.

BRAINARD.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 6, suddenly, of pneumonia, MARY M., widow of the late Silas Brainard, of Portland, Conn., and daughter of the late Rev. Smith M. Miles, of Portland, Conn.

All friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, corner Greene and Clermont avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

CROES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 8th inst., ANN S. CROES, daughter of the late Right Rev. John Croes of New-Jersey.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAYTON.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday morning, Dec. 7, CHARLES P. DAYTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at New-Brunswick, on Monday, 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

HULL.—On Saturday, Dec. 7, MARIA WARDELL, wife of John A. Hull.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 225 East 26th-st., on Tuesday next, 7 A. M., to New-Canaan, Conn.

JACKSON.—At Flint, Mich., on Dec. 7, SILAS H. JACKSON, son of the late William Jackson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 45th year of his age.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

LEACH.—On Friday, Dec. 6, WILSON, youngest child of George B. and Caroline C. Leach, aged 1 year, 4 months, 27 days.

The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

LOVEGROVE.—On Sunday, Dec. 8, at St. Luke's Hospital, FOLGER P. LOVEGROVE, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOORE.—On Saturday the 7th inst., in this City, THOMAS W. C. MOORE, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church on Tuesday next at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MORRISON.—In this City, Sunday morning, the 8th inst., JOHN C. MORRISON, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 147 East 27th-st., on Tuesday afternoon the 10th inst. at 2 o'clock.

MILLS.—Dec. 6, 1872, JOHN E. MILLS, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, Andrew Mills, No. 215 2d-av., on Monday, Dec. 9, at 1½ o'clock.

MUIR.—On Dec. 6, JOHN MUIR, of East New-York, aged 53 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his daughter's, No. 583 8th-av., on Monday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Paisley papers please copy.

PECK.—At Haverstraw, on Friday, Dec. 6, LOUISA GORDON, wife of John Peck.

Funeral services at her late residence, at Haverstraw, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Trains leave depot, 42d-st., for Cruger's, at 9 o'clock A. M. Ferry to Haverstraw, where conveyances will be in waiting. Returning, leave Haverstraw at 3½ P. M.

POMROY.—On Saturday, 7th inst., of pneumonia, JOSEPH H. POMROY, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, George W. Dilks, No. 34 West 9th-st., on Monday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock.

PETRIE.—At Malvern Wells, England, on the 5th inst., after a protracted illness, ALEXANDER S. PETRIE, formerly a resident of this City, aged 58 years.

RAYMOND.—On Saturday, 7th inst., ANN RAYMOND, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, W. J. Hoyt, No. 72 Rush-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WATERS.—On Friday, Dec. 6, LEMUEL H. WATERS, of this City, aged 50 years.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 258 West 25th-st., without further invitation.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1872.

At a meeting of the clerks of this institution, to do honor to the memory of Hon. THOMAS JEREMIAH, late President, who died on Monday, the 2d inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The late President of the Bowery Savings Bank, Hon. Thomas Jeremiah, has been identified with its interests for many years, and from his close connection with the same, has been brought into strong identity with ourselves, and has on all occasions proved himself a friend, and

Whereas, In the plans of a Divine Providence, he has been called from the activities of earth to reap the reward of a life spent in his Master's service,

Resolved, That we hereby add our testimony to his virtues as a Christian gentleman, and sympathize not only with his bereaved family, but with the many widows and orphans who in his death have lost a true and valued friend equally with ourselves.

ROBERT ANDERSOZ,
M. S. CHAMBERS,
GEORGE W. HERTZEL, } Committee.
WALTER COGGSHALL, Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the order of the General Committee, this Association will hold a primary election at head-quarters, No. 163 Duane-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, for the purpose of electing officers of the Association and delegates to the General Committee for the ensuing year.

Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.

JOS. C. SCULLY, Acting President.

JAMES STACK, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary meeting at No. 154 Franklin-st., for the election of officers and members of the General Committee, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10. Polls open from 7½ till 10 P. M. A meeting MONDAY, Dec. 9, for enrollment.

N. KINGSLEY, President.

DEWITT BEARDSLEY, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election of the above Association will be held at head-quarters, No. 189 Chatham-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Polls open from 7 to 10.

DENNIS SHEA, President.

WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Republican General Committee, there will be an election held on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at Metropolitan Hall, No. 160 Hester-st., to elect officers and delegates for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

E. A. WILLOUGHBY, President.

RICHARD MCGUIRE, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to a call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at No. 102 East Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1872, for the purpose of electing officers of the Association and delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 10.

E. S. NEWINS, President.

NICHOLAS KENT, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the General Committee, a primary election will be held at head-quarters, No 189 Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, for the purpose of electing officers and delegates to the General Committee for the ensuing year.

Polls open from 7 until 10 o'clock.

JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, President.

EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the order of the Central Committee, the above Association will meet at their rooms, No. 384 Grand-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 7 o'clock, to elect officers of the Association and delegates to the Central Committee.

E. ELLIOT, President.

JAMES LUMSDEN, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a regular meeting of this Association on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

ENEAS ELLIOT, President.

JAMES LUMSDEN, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at the Head-quarters, No. 13 University-place, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, to elect officers and delegates to the General Committee. Polls open from 7 till 10 o'clock.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, President.

WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, No. 63 Ludlow-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SOLON B. SMITH, President.

JOSEPH MCCABE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee a primary election will be held at Bleecker Building TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, for the purpose of electing officers for the Association, and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.

GEORGE F. MERKLEE, President.

GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association will meet at Republican Hall for the purpose of electing officers and delegates to the Central Committee, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1872. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

THOMAS C. ACTON, President.

KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election will be held for officers of this Association and Delegates to the Republican Central Committee, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1872, at Head-quarters, No. 70 Avenue D. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.

THOMAS T. SUTLIFFE, President.

RICHARD SMITH, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at No. 161 8th-av., on THIS, Monday, EVENING at 8 o'clock. On TUESDAY EVENING, 10th inst., an election will be held for officers of the Association and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

CHARLES BLACKIE, President.

C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election of this Association, for officers and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at Plympton Building, junction of 9th and Stuyvesant sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1872. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

ROBERT B. BOYD, President.

T. M. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of members of the Fourteenth District Republican Association will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's-place, THIS (Monday) EVENING.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the action of the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York, and the direction respectively of the Executive Committee of the said Central Committee, and of the Subcommittee of the said Executive Committee, appointed in the matter,

A special meeting of the above Association will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1872, at 8 o'clock, to enable all persons who have been elected, or shall be entitled to become members of the Association on signing the roll and pledge, to sign such roll and pledge.

HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.

WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the constitution, and of the order of the Republican Central Committee, the above-named Association will meet at Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1872, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers of the Association, and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M.

HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.

WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 9, at head-quarters, Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., at 7 o'clock, sharp, to make preparations for the "primary." "Primary" election will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10 Polls open from 7 to 10.

By order, H. A. WHITFIELD,
First Vice-President.

J. D. HULL, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, at head-quarters, Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner 23d-st. A course of lectures will be delivered before the Association, at its regular monthly meetings as follows: Dec. 9, Jan. 13, Feb. 10, March 10, and April 14. The first lecture will be delivered Dec. 9, by Gen. WM. HENRY ANTHON. Subject—*The Lawyers of the American Revolution.* Ladies are cordially invited to attend.

WILLIAM H. ANTHON, President.

THEODORE P. KELLY, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1872, at head-quarters, Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of 23d-st., for officers of the Association and members of the Central Committee for 1873.

Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.

THEODORE P. KELLY, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual election of officers of this Association, and twelve delegates to the Central Committee, will be held in West 50th-st. Church, between Broadway and 8th-av, TUESDAY EVENING, 10th inst. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.

DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election of this Association will be held at Head-quarters, No. 457 4th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, for the purpose of electing officers of the Association and Delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 till 10 o'clock.

ALBON P. MAN, President.

SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York the annual primary of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association will be held at their head-quarters, corner 84th-st. and 8th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1872, from 7 to 10 o'clock. All Republicans enrolled are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVID CLARKE, President.

CHAS. F. BRUDER, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association will be held at their head-quarters, corner 84th-st. and 8th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 P. M.

DAVID CLARKE, President.

CHARLES F. BRUDER, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.—A meeting of the above council for the election of President and other business will be held at Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 7½ P. M.

By order S. D. MOULTON, Vice-President.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual election for officers, &c., of this Association will be held at No. 1,000 3d-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

WM. S. OPDYKE, President.

ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the order of the General Committee the members of this Association are notified to meet at head-quarters, No. 2,313 3d-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, for the purpose of electing officers of the Association and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Polls will be open from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M., during which time members elect who have not yet signed the roll will have an opportunity to do so, thereby qualifying themselves to vote at this election.

WILLIAM HAW, Jr., President.

BENJ. PAGE, Secretary.

HOLMES * * * * HARLAND.

"Edna Browning," by Mary J. Holmes, and "True as Steel," by Marion Harland, are the two most popular novels of the year. *,* G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 7, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as No. 24 Coenties-slip, near Front-street, embracing a lot 21.2 by about 51 feet, with a three-story brick store thereon, for $16,000, the purchaser being H. Offerman. The other legal auction announced for the day, and heretofore several times adjourned, namely, sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of the two brown-stone front houses and lots Nos. 411 and 413 West Fifty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue, did not take place, it being stated that the suit involving the disposition of the property had for the present been discontinued. With the exception of a stock sale of minor importance, later in the day, nothing further worthy of note transpired.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 7, amounts to $609,455, as against the sum of $986,995, the figures for the week previous, ending Saturday, Nov. 30. The most important sales made have been as follows: Tuesday, Dec. 3, sale by Muller, Wilkins & Co. of stone-front house No. 26 East Twentieth-street, with lot extending through to Nineteenth-street, sold for $64,500; same day, sale by B. P. Fairchild of two lots on the east side of Grand Boulevard, 28.4 feet south of Seventy-seventh-street, for $26,150, and four lots on the south side of Seventy-seventh-street, between the Boulevard and Tenth-avenue, for $24,400. Wednesday, Dec. 4, sale by James M. Miller of store and lot No. 47 Cliff-street, for $40,000, and same day, sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of twenty-two lots on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street, for $31,500 in the total. Thursday, Dec. 5, sale by V. K. Stevenson & Son of one lot on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninetieth-street, for $50,000, and same day, sale by Wm. Kennelly of brown-stone house and lot on East Sixty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, for $45,500. Friday, Dec. 6, sale by Hugh N. Camp of lot, with building, No. 201 Canal-street, north-east corner of Mulberry-street, for $24,450. E. H. Ludlow & Co. also sold, at the Exchange, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, twenty acres of land, located at West Farms, Westchester County, situated on the Bronx River, near the Southern Boulevard, for $48,825 in the total. Although the volume of business transacted at the Exchange during the week is not so large as that for the week previous, when the property belonging to the Banks estate was sold, still the auctions have been more numerous and varied in their character, the attendance of investors and others generally large each day, and a decided interest has been manifested in the proceedings, while bidding has been active, and the prices realized, in most instances, satisfactory. The general result achieved is unusually good, showing as it does a strong market. Business will now probably slack off until after the holidays, after which, if we can predicate an opinion upon recent events, it will again set in with vigor, and a busy season may be expected.

Outside of New-York, the most important event that has occurred in connection with real estate, was the extraordinarily successful auction, conducted by J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 5, at which 1,250 lots belonging to the estate of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, situated in the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn, about three miles from the City Hall, were sold, under a Supreme Court partition decree issued in accordance with a Legislative enactment. The property sold is known as the old North farm, and has been in the possession of the Lefferts family for over a century. It comprises a strip of land entirely surrounded by improvements of a good character, about one mile and a quarter in length, commencing near the easterly line of Bedford-avenue and terminating about 200 feet easterly from the line of Stuyvesant-avenue, and in breadth about 700 feet, including the area of the streets and avenues that run through it. The character of the neighborhood that adjoins the property is established by the style of houses already erected, all of them being of a good class, a large portion of them brown-stone and brick houses, varying in value from $10,000 to $15,000 each. It is well supplied with railroad communication, as the Fulton-avenue cars pass by the southerly side of it, within two or three blocks, the Greene and Yates avenue cars pass by it on the northerly side within two blocks, and the Nostrand-avenue cars run through the property on their way to and from the Eastern District to Prospect Park. The well-known Capitoline Base-ball Grounds are located on a portion of the property. The proposed sale of these lots prior to the auction, from their intrinsic as well as prospective value, naturally, therefore, excited attention, but no one anticipated that they would all be sold on Thursday, and at prices exceeding the highest estimates. Such, however, was the fact. The attendance at the auction was numbered by hundreds, and the entire property was disposed of for nearly $1,000,000. To the prices in detail we have before referred, and further remark is therefore unnecessary, except to say that such a fortunate result cannot fail to exert generally a most beneficial effect upon real estate in Brooklyn, where for the past two years the market has been dull in the extreme. In connection with the sale, we may also add that much of the success achieved is due to the fact that small buyers who wanted a single lot, attended the sale in large numbers, and by bidding upon the lots offered, speculators were thereby obliged to pay for privileges much higher than they expected or wished.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

For this week the sales projected are comparatively few in number and none of special interest. The following is a list, however, of the auctions to take place, as far as announced, all at the Exchange, at which real estate will be offered as noted.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

By Wm. Kennelly, at public auction, the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 160 East Thirty-second-street, south side, 162.6 feet west of Third-avenue, lot 18.9 by 42.2 by 18.11 by 49.1, house 42 feet deep. Also at public auction, the five-story brick tenement-house and lot No. 363 Madison-street, north side, 311.2 feet east of Scammel-street, lot 23.9 by 96, house 60 feet deep. The premises rent for $2,300 per annum. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of West Thirty-eighth-street, 168.6 feet east of Tenth-avenue, lot 27 by 98.9. Also, at another Supreme Court sale, T. Hennessey, Esq., referee, six lots on the west side of Fifth-avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, together forming a plot in size 150 by 110—an exceedingly valuable piece of property.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at a Supreme Court sale, Henry Brewster, Esq., referee, the following City real estate: Four-story brick store and lot, No. 160 Greenwich-street, north-west corner of Courtlandt-street; two-story and attic brick-front house and lot, on the south-west corner of Jay and Staple streets; three-story brick house and lot, No. 17 Jay-street, north side, between Greenwich and Staple streets; and the three-story brick house and lot No. 13 Harrison-street, south side, between Greenwich and Staple streets. Also, at another similar sale, Wm. H. Hart, Esq., referee, a house and lot situate on the north side of East Seventy-eighth-street, 152.10 feet west of Second-avenue; lot, 13.10 by 102.2.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, at a Supreme Court sale, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Esq., referee, a lot, with building thereon, known as No. 18 Monroe-street; lot 25 by 50.10.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at a Supreme Court sale, Lawrence Redfield, Esq., referee, the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lease of lot No. 590 Fifth-avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Forty-eighth-street, lot 20 by 100, lease from Columbia College, dated May 1, 1864, for term of twenty-one years, with covenant of renewal for similar period.

By Hugh N. Camp, Nicholas R. Conner, auctioneer, at a Supreme Court sale, John C. Conner, Esq., referee, a lot with two-story brick house thereon, located on the north side of East Sixteenth-street, 238 feet east of Avenue A, lot 23.9 by 92.

By Joseph McGuire, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, John J. Post, Esq., referee, a five-story brick tenement-house and lot on the north side of Delancey-street, 25 feet west of Pitt-street, lot 25 by 75.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., a house and lot on the north side of East Fifty-seventh street, 78 feet east of Second-avenue; lot 22 by 100.

By James M. Miller, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, William M. Howland, Esq., referee, the store and lot No. 199 Church-street, near Walker-street; lot 21.2 by 75.

By Capers, Clark & Co., at public auction, the premises known as No. 169 Douglass-street, Brooklyn, north side, between Bond and Hoyt streets, embracing a lot 20 by 80, with two-story and basement brick house thereon, 40 feet deep.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, A. G. Vanderpoel, Esq., referee, eight three-story and basement high-stoop Nova Scotia stone front houses, with lots each in size 20 by 80, located on Madison-avenue, and situate as follows: Three on the east side of the avenue, 19.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, two on the west side of the avenue, 19.11 feet south of the same street named, and three in the same block, on west side of avenue, 19.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street.

By Joseph McGuire, at a Supreme Court sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., referee, a new first-class four-story basement and cellar high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of East Sixty-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue; lot 25 by 100.5; house 60 feet deep.

By James M. Miller, at a Supreme Court sale, S. Jones, Esq., referee, a house, with lease of lot, No. 50 Leonard-street; lot 24.4 by 100.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at public auction, two very desirable lots, in size each 25 by 100, on the east side of Madison-avenue, 50.8 feet north of Seventy-fourth-street. Also, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, M. M. Budlong, Esq., referee, a four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of East Fifty-eighth-street, 156.6 feet west of Lexington-avenue; lot 16.6 by 100.5.

Friday, Dec. 13.

By Joseph McGuire, at a Supreme Court sale, Julius J. Lyons, Esq., referee, three lots, with buildings, on the west side of Avenue A, 80 feet north of Twentieth-street, the lots together forming a plot in size 58 by 93. By James M. Miller, at a Supreme Court sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of East Sixty-second-street, 337 feet east of Second-avenue; lot 17 by 100.5.

By B. P. Fairchild, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Walter Edwards, Esq., referee, plot No. 125 of the Dyckman estate, containing about 8 lots, situate at the junction of Naegle-avenue and Hillside-street, in size 174.8 by 247.3 by 27 by 200.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

By Hugh N. Camp, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, G. J. Whitehead, Esq., referee, one lot, with improvements, on the west side of First-avenue, 118.1 feet north of Twenty-third-street, lot 19.1 by 100.

By James M. Miller, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, three houses and lots on the north side of West Forty-third-street, with three houses and lots on the south side of Forty fourth-street, (rears of lots adjoining,) 325 feet east of Tenth-avenue; lots in size each 25 by 100.5.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., (at Pettias Hotel, New-Brighton, Staten Island, at 3 o'clock,) at a Supreme Court sale, Wm. H. McDougall, Esq., referee, a plot of land about 125 feet square, located at Middletown, Richmond County, bounded by Park, Castleton, Grand View, and Woodland avenues.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story brick store and lot, No. 24 Coenties-slip, e. s., 67.8 ft. s of Front-st., lot 21.2x51.5x21x50.9	$16,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 6.

Boulevard, w. s., 61.1 ft. n. of Manhattan-st., 12.1x6.9x11.5, gore	$800
Boulevard, e. s. widened, 77.4 s. of 78th-st., 25.9x34.1	9,500
Carmine-st., n. s., No. 81, 33.11x103.2, irregular	41,500
11th-st., n. s., 220.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 76x103.3, hs. and ls	50,000
24th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x87.6, h. and l., husband to wife	nom.
30th-st., n. s., 189.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 12.10x98.9, No. 215	7,000
44th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100	12,000
46th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5, Goelet lease	30,000
115th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 6th-av., widened, 25x100.11	4,650
120th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 58.1x100.11, 3 hs. and ls	39,000
2d-av., e. s., 19.9 ft. n. of 36th-st., 19.9x52.10	14,000
3d-av., e. s., 80.10 ft. n. of 110th-st., 25x85	24,500
7th-av., No. 394, w. s., 112.1 ft. n. of 34th-st., 18x75, ½ part, mortgage $4,000	8,900
8th-av., s. w. corner 83d-st., 52.7x100; 8th-av., w. s., 52.2 ft. n. of 73d-st., 50x100, mortgages $80,000	106,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Water-st., No. 133, 10 years, per year	$2,400
12th-st., No. 66, 5 years, per year	1,800
6th-av., No. 187, the Woodbine, 3 years, per year	5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH, MADISON, AND THE OTHER east side avenue lots for sale; also, cross-street lots and valuable water-fronts. T. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

DYCKMAN ESTATE.—SEVERAL OF the largest, finest, and cheapest blocks, plots, and lots on the above estate, by H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—MERCER, NEAR BROOME, 50 by 100 feet; very lucrative purchase. Address THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners proposing to offer their real estate for sale are respectfully informed that we give special attention to the above-named section. We invite the co-operation of purchasers and sellers. The sale of large plots a specialty.

F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

References by permission: Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, CORTLANDT, JAY, AND HARRISON STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Henry Brewster, Esq., referee:

GREENWICH-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot situate on the north-west corner of Greenwich and Cortlandt sts., No. 160 Greenwich-st.

JAY-STREET—The two-story and attic brick-front house and lot situate on the south-west corner of Jay and Staple sts.

JAY-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot, north side of Jay-st., between Greenwich and Staple sts., No. 17.

HARRISON-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot, south side of Harrison-st., between Greenwich and Staple sts., No. 13.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned, NATHAN HOBART, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, No. 16 John-st., to let; suitable for jewelry, plated goods, insurance, or other similar business. For particulars inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 14 John-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT.—THE FINE RESIDENCE OF the late James Gordon Bennett, No. 425 5th-av., corner of 38th-st. The house is an elegant three-story, high stoop, brown stone, 45x60 feet, and very roomy; fully and elegantly furnished, and will be put in order to suit a first-class tenant, (private family.) Fine large stable in rear of lot; room for nine horses; many carriages and coachman's quarters. Rent for the period to May 1, 1873, $6,000, or for one year, $12,000 per annum.

Also,

the beautiful country-seat of the late James Gordon Bennett, at Fort Washington; elegant mansion, fully and elegantly furnished; greenhouses, graperies, stables, and all other necessary and ornamental out-buildings; beautifully laid out grounds, (thirty-nine acres,) with abundance of trees, (fruit and shade,) flowers, &c., &c. Will be rented for three years to a first-class private family at $5,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE DWELLING house, No. 7 Gramercy-park, corner 20th-st.; also, a three-story high-stoop house on 27th-st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A HOUSE TO LET, IN PERFECT ORDER; thirteen rooms; only $2,000. No. 40 20th-st., near Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CORNER PLOT OF LOTS, four on avenue and two or three lots in rear, on Madison-av., between 49th and 59th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ASSETS..........$8,234,566 94

Present rate of Interest Six per Cent.

Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.

Interest computed from the first of each month and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Banking hours, EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, to prepare for the payment by check of the semi-annual interest due Jan. 1, 1873.

The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to this office immediately.

The books will be reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS OF THE Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway.

Road 228 miles long, entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Only $15,000 per mile. Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This Road has a Traffic Guarantee from the well-known "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway," by which it is estimated that from One Hundred to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed by lot, at par and accrued interest, each year, giving the fortunate holder 10 per cent. profit, besides 9 per cent. interest upon the investment.

We invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to this security as a particularly desirable and safe one, and should be glad to furnish Pamphlets and Maps and full particulars upon written or personal application.

We have also for sale a small balance of the quarterly Coupon 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the "LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY" of Indiana, a completed Road, running for twelve miles through the CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELD.

Government Bonds and all marketable securities taken in exchange at the market rates.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R. 7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, $20,000 per mile. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000. Road runs through a populous and rich agricultural district from Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Connects at either end with leading Trunk Lines; is admirably located for securing large and profitable local and through business; 45 miles of track already laid; and whole length, 150 miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western EXTENSION RAILWAY.

7 PER CENT. GOLD.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

Sales of these bonds TO INVESTORS during the month of November were $527,000. The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Road, from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202¼ miles, HAS BEEN IN OPERATION TWO YEARS, and has net earnings sufficient to guarantee punctual payment on all obligations of the Company, including the bonds on the Extension of 217 miles, and which, it is estimated, will have when completed an income larger than that of the old road at the present time.

Nearly 100 miles of the Extension is finished, and the whole will be completed during 1873, making a trunk line, under one corporation, of 420 miles in a section not surpassed by any in the West.

It is seldom so strong a security is offered at the low price of 90 AND INTEREST.

We recommend these Bonds as one of the most desirable securities in the market to all investors, and especially to banks, insurance companies, and for the use of trust funds.

All having large investments to make are invited to go over the line and make personal examination.

Pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished on application.

Turner Brothers,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

Bonds of City of St. Paul, Minn.,
8 Per Cent., Semi-Annual Interest,
FOR SALE BY
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.

All due bonds or interest coupons of City of St. Paul will be redeemed on presentation in City of New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902.

Until further notice the Bonds remaining on hand can be obtained, at par and interest, by application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st. The Bonds are for $1,000 each, bearing date Nov. 1, 1872, and payable in thirty years, with interest coupons attached, due May 1 and Nov. 1, free of all State and United States taxes, with the right of conversion at any time between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877, at par, into the capital stock of the Company; with a provision that, should the Company hereafter execute a mortgage to secure the payment of any other of its obligations, these Bonds shall be included in such mortgage. The Bonds can either be registered in the name of the owner, or pass as "Bearer" Bonds, as desired, from time to time.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
ADAM NORRIE,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
JAS. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
SIDNEY DILLON.
} Finance Committee.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 28 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK FREAR-STONE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 348 Broadway, Dec. 13, 1872.

The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES W. DARLING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. STATE AID BONDS, TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY, **A FIRST LIEN ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD, ONLY $15,000 PER MILE, At Seventy-five Cents AND ACCRUED INTEREST.**

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned,

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $847,500 FOR THE DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND, UNDER Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section three of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER INST., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Eight Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

for which transferable Certificates of Stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of July and January in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 1st day of January next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of January next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of July and January, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Dec. 5, 1872.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

THE CHEAPEST SECURITY NOW OFFERED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railroad,

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

Bearing interest at 7 per cent. in Gold Coin, "of or equal to the present standard."

Coupons payable in New-York, London, or Frankfort, on the Main, at the option of the holder. When desired, bonds will be registered by the Trustee—the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Interest payable January and July.

The road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD at Virden, a distance of over 30 miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, ENTIRELY PAID FOR, and in full operation, and it is upon the completed portion only that bonds amounting to $600,000 are now offered at 85 and accrued interest, in currency. Bonds upon the remaining portion of the road will be sold at a much higher price, and will be offered only upon completed road. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this Company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an ABSOLUTELY PERFECT security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to **GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,** Bankers, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:

$41,000	WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
95,000	CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
15,000	CARMI TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000	GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.

The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been applied from traffic to the 31st October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,010 22
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	6,833 21

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
DEC. 1, 1872. Great Western Railroad, of Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-Square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. Classes every day. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six in private lessons.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.
Office, No. 151 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
CASH ASSETS	$270,675

DIRECTORS.

W. B. APPLETON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
H. W. BELCHER,
C. C. BALDWIN,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN BRYAN,
T. B. CODLINGTON,
GEO. C. COLLINS,
HENRY DAY,
DAVID DOWS,
DENNING DUER,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
W. H. FOGG,
FREDERICK GANS,
S. E. GETTY,
JOHN GIHON,
PRESTON H. HODGES,
REUBEN W. HOWES,
WILSON G. HUNT,
J. B. KITCHING,
CH. G. LANDON,
JAMES LAWSON,
FRANCIS LELAND,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
A. E. MASTERS,
ANDREW MOUNT,
JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. L. NICHOLS,
F. PAYSON,
G. W. POILLON,
WM. REDMOND,
GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
R. W. RODMAN,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
MARCUS SPRING,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
E. B. STRANGE,
JOSEPH STUART,
JAMES S. STURGIS,
WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital	$150.000
Assets	240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Errors having been made in publishing losses of insurance companies by the fire in Boston, the President and Directors of this Company deem it expedient and proper to inform the public that the whole amount of risks this Company has in the burnt district in Boston is $104,000; that if this amount is a total loss, the Company will pay it promptly and still have a handsome surplus remaining over and above its capital. From such information as can be obtained, it is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $75,000.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. 214 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

By UNANIMOUS ACTION, at a meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, JOHN W. MERSEREAU, Esq., was elected PRESIDENT, vice Jacob Reese, Esq., resigned; ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Esq., was elected VICE-PRESIDENT, and LOUIS P. BAYARD was appointed SECRETARY.

DEC. 5, 1872. LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 20, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE RAILROAD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of North Carolina, at the November Term, 1872, thereof, at Asheville, in a proceeding, there pending in equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings between Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley, plaintiffs, against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and others, defendants, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Court, at the said above-mentioned November Term thereof, will sell, at the railroad depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at Salisbury, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December next, at public auction, for cash, all the franchise, road, road-bed, rolling stock, and property of every kind and description belonging to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

Creditors may bid for the property, and such bidders, after paying a sufficient amount of the purchase money in cash to pay the costs and expenses incurred, in the proceeding in equity above mentioned, and for the execution of the trust, &c., may be credited with their debts in payment, if the amount for which the property shall sell is sufficient to pay the debts, otherwise pro rata.

When the Western connections of this road are completed it will be one of the most important and profitable railroad properties in the South.

The length of the road from Salisbury to Asheville, N. C., is 142 miles—of which 115 is completed and running to Old Fort, McDowell County, at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. The remainder of the road, twenty-seven miles, is mostly graded.

The cash cost and valuation of the property is about	$4,000,000
The floating debt	350,000
Upon the road there is a first mortgage of	1,400,000

the only lien on the property.

For any further information address the Commissioners.

B. S. GAITHER, at Morgantown, N. C.
MARCUS ERWIN, at Asheville, N. C.

Nov. 20, 1872.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Sale-Rooms. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of an exceedingly interesting and valuable PRIVATE LIBRARY of standard ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, and AMERICAN BOOKS—mostly in elegant bindings—comprising choice editions of WORKS on the FINE ARTS, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES and TRAVELS, FINE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 9, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:

315 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex Java.
560 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship Assyria.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—A COLlection of choice books will be sold on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS at 4 o'clock.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN for a private family; he must thoroughly understand his duties, and have satisfactory City reference; wages $60 per month. Apply at private stable, No. 23 West 55th-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday evenings; no one admitted at any other time.

WANTED.—AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBscribers for a popular magazine. Beautiful chromo-lithograph given to every subscriber. Send three-cent stamp for confidential circular to agents. Address GEO. A. COOLIDGE, Business Agent, No. 143 Washington-st., Boston.

SALESMAN WANTED—A COMPETENT energetic man thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale clothiers' trimming business, and commanding a large trade; none others need apply. Address Box No. 6,082 Post-office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, WELL-BRED BOY, who is willing to make himself generally useful; wages $3 per week; hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Address, in handwriting of applicant, JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 1,214 Broadway.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SALESMEN. Those having experience and a reliable trade in woolens can apply in person or by letter to STIMSON, MARQUAND & CO., No. 510 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A CITY ONE HOUR FROM New-York, a cook; also, a chamber-maid and waitress. Apply immediately at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—FOR A FEW WEEKS, IN A private family, a good plain seamstress. Address, giving terms with board, N. D., Box 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A small American family to do general house-work. Apply at No. 345 West 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, desirable servants of every nationality whose references will bear thorough investigation.

AT THE FRENCH AND GERMAN office, No. 621 6th-av., can be found first-class French cooks, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c.; also, waiters and valets.

CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 8th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable person as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothing; a very neat hand sewer, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to go a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Call at No 211 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go a short distance in the country; very good reference of five years. Can be seen at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT professed chamber-maid or waitress; has lived in some of the best families in the City in either one or the other capacity; ladies are to be seen. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a tidy, respectable young woman; will give best references from former employers; is willing to be generally useful in a home; will work for moderate wages. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a very clean, tidy young girl; has best City recommendations; is very kind and attentive to children; will go in the country if desired. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A HIGHLY-REspectable Scotch girl, with best London references, desires a situation as house-maid in a first-class private family. Apply for two days at No. 207 West 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class chamber-maid; is willing to assist with washing, or will go as parlor-maid; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid, to assist with washing and ironing, or chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; excellent references. Call at No. 362 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist in washing; is a good sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 114 West 17th-st.

COLORED HELP.

Well-recommended help; cooks, chamber-maids, laundresses, waiters, private waiter-men and coachmen; help for every capacity. Call at JOHNSON'S Private Agency, No. 153 West, 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR FAMILY COOK; understands French and American cooking in all its branches thoroughly; has first-class City references; will go for moderate wages. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of good family cooking, soups, meats, game; good baker; best City references from last places; ladies can be seen; will go to the country. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy young woman, with excellent City references; is a good bread, biscuit and pastry baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS first-class cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; French or English style; has two years' City reference from former place; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR to assist with washing, by a tidy, respectable, middle-aged woman; will give satisfactory recommendations as to capability, honesty, industry, &c.; will go in the country at moderate wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR Laundress—By a very neat, tidy woman; thoroughly understands her business in every branch; has no objection to the country; will give excellent recommendations from last employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO sisters; one as cook, understands her business well, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and do the washing, together; best of City reference; City or a short distance in the country. Call at No. 391 8th-av. until engaged.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a clean, neat, tidy young woman; thoroughly understands her duties in every branch; is an excellent bread-maker and baker; will give three years' recommendation from last employer; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-rate cook; can make all kinds nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, meats, game; is a good baker; City or country; has best City and country references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT woman; an excellent cook, French or English; bone, lard, meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; country or City; very best testimonials. At No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL TO cook wash and iron in a small family; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 964 3d-av., third floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands making good bread and biscuits; meats, soups, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS good cook in a plain boarding-house; understands her business thoroughly; references. Apply at No. 222 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; is careful and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, a real cordon bleu, who can do all kinds of French and American cooking; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO has good City references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP,
FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 2 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

GOVERNESS.—BY A PERSON OF EXPErience, as nursery governess, or would act as assistant housekeeper; good references. Apply at Y. L. C. A., No. 64 Irving-place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY TIDY young woman; will give best recommendations from former employer; is a good plain family cook, excellent washer and ironer; desires a good home and will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, with a child, eight months old, to do general house-work; is a good cook; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 127 Norfold-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do general house-work. Call at No. 452 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO can do all kinds of French fluting, puffling, polishing, &c., and does up laces and fineries in superior style, of which her references will bear testimony, wishes a steady situation in a gentleman's family. Inquire for M. C., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, fully competent in every branch of her business; a very desirable family servant, and has City references from some of our leading families. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; French fluting, &c.; has best City reference; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND laundress, or fine washing—By a Protestant young woman, highly respectable, and recommended as being a first-class servant and good laundress, and also chamber-maid. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent laundress solicits families' or ladies' washing; understands French fluting, puffing, &c.; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 307 7th-av., first floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS SOLICITS ladies' and gents' washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 226 West 18th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED GERman laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens, &c., done in superior style. Call at No. 227 West 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits gentlemen's or families' washing. Call or address Mrs. Josephine Holmes, No. 142 West 35th-st., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, who has excellent City references, and can take full charge of a laundry and all kinds of fine work. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens, &c., done in superior style; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. Thomson, No. 153 West 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; Protestant; understands fluting, and does up linen in superior style; excellent reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, Protestant; City or country; best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT MAID, WHO can cut, fit, and make dresses, and sew on a machine; dresses hair a little. Call or address 415 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—IN AN AMERICAN FAMily, by a young Swedish girl, who thoroughly understands and can do all kinds of washing. Call or address No. 332 East 33d-st., top floor.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMstress.—By a very highly-recommended young woman, as being an experienced nurse for young or growing children; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make, trim, &c.; very kind and attentive at all times to the lady and children; Country or City. At No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as nurse for growing children; she is good plain seamstress; speaks English and her native language fluently, and has good reference; is willing to make herself useful at light duties. Inquire for J. H., at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman, an experienced infants' nurse; is thoroughly efficient in that capacity; understands the care of a young infant perfectly; or would take care of an invalid; has the best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or nurse and waitress in a private family or private boarding-house; very good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., one flight of stairs up.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON to take the entire charge of an infant; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 803 1st-av., third floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT AND REspectable French-woman, as nurse to grown children; has two and a half years' City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 201 West 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT American girl, to help in the care of children and assist in light house-work. Inquire at No. 747 10th-av., Room No. 7.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, AS nursery governess, in a good family. Address No. 249 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NURSE AND SEAMstress; can take children at any age; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED French nurse; not speaking English; a good home desired more than wages. Call at No. 405 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; can make ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to see to grown children, or to do light chamber-work; has good reference. Call at No. 150 West 23th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 14.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SUPERIOR SWEDish girl, speaking English, as seamstress and chamber-maid. Apply for three days at Swedish Employment Office, No. 10 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERSON HAVING A Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine would like some family sewing to do at home, or go out by the day. Call at No. 518 3d-av. Ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT PROfessed waitress; capable of filling a man's place; is active, quick to comprehend, and neat and tidy about her work. No servant ever sent from any office could have a better set of testimonials. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress or take care of children.—By a Protestant young woman as good waitress; also chamber-maid; very pleasant, kind and obliging to the lady and children; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A situation for his coachman; in City or country; trustworthy, sober young man; experienced, safe, accustomed City driver; excellent groom; perfectly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening and care of furnace; can milk; not afraid to work; will make himself useful; is respectful, willing, and obliging. Address for two days DAVIDSON, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; competent groom; understands training and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable recommendations. Address L., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av., Brewster's carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, married, without encumbrance; has long experience; understands the business in all its branches; can produce very best City reference from last and former employers. Call or address J. N., at harness store, No. 50 4th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable young man, single, as first-class coachman and groom; stylish City driver; willing to make himself generally useful; strictly temperate; City or country; City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 7 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR WAITER.—By a colored young man who is fully competent for either capacity; is not afraid of work, and can produce unexceptionable City reference; no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN.—AS COACHMAN BY A PROTestant Swiss man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. R., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young married Englishman; understands his duties thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Address Thomas, No. 40 East 32d-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 148 West 28th-st.

FOOTMAN, GROOM, WAITER, &c.—By a very respectable and well-recommended North of Ireland Protestant young man, who is experienced in the above branches; can also milk, build fires, black boots, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

PORTER, FIREMAN, KITCHEN-WORK, &c., in hotel, private family, boarding-house, or restaurant, in City or country, by a respectable, temperate young man who will work for moderate wages. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.—PERSONS REquiring book-keepers, clerks, waiters, porters, and servants, will apply at the Guild Office, St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., between Laight and Beach, where a large number of unemployed men, women, and children, are daily applying for work. No fees are required, as the executive work of this association is performed gratuitously.

Rev. ALVAH WISWALL,
Master of the Guild.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble young Englishman lately landed; can care horses, milk, do plain gardening, farm work, &c.; moderate wages only expected. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A GERMAN, A SITuation; is willing to do any kind of work; City or country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call or address G. M. Loser, No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as first-class waiter for a gentleman's family; can produce the best of City reference, that will bear the strictest investigation; is willing to make himself useful, and will engage for moderate compensation. Inquire at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address W. X., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG German man as waiter in a private family; is willing, sober, and obliging; speaks English perfectly. Apply at No. 8 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER who speaks French, English and German; understands his duties thoroughly; accustomed to travel; has best City reference. Address B. B., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER, PORTER, USEFUL MAN, &c.—In family, hotel, or boarding-house, by a respectable Englishman, with best recommendations; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, as waiter in a boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; City reference will be given. Call or address No. 131 West Prince-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITer in a private family or hotel; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address J. C., No. 126 Leonard-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as waiter in a first-class private family; the best of satisfaction given as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 153 West 24th-st., on Monday.

$50 BONUS WILL BE GIVEN BY advertiser for suitable employment in bank, insurance, commercial manufacturing or mercantile business, for a young man aged twenty-three, of good business habits; first-class references, and security if required. Address, in confidence, GUARDIAN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of L. HEYNIGER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

L. HEYNIGER,
A. C. VEDDER,
WM. G. PENNY,
DAVID B. HARRIS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of L. HEYNIGER & CO., for the transaction of a wholesale wooden and willow-ware business at Nos. 18 Fulton-st. and 195 Front-st., New-York.

L. HEYNIGER,
A. C. VEDDER,
DAVID B. HARRIS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of BAKER & KITCHEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Either member will sign the firm name in settlement.

CYRUS O. BAKER,
JAMES KITCHEN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KITCHEN & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in Stocks, Governments and Gold.

JAMES KITCHEN,
WM. K. KITCHEN, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 4, ——
ATLANTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 11, ——

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Wed'day, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.......Wed'day, Dec. 18, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Wed'day, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Jan. 1, at 7½ A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, ANDREWS. Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, BRAGG............Saturday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York. From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 14......INDIA......Saturday, Jan. 4.
Saturday, Dec. 21..CALIFORNIA..Saturday, Jan. 11.
Saturday, Dec. 28..AUSTRALIA..Saturday, Jan. 18.
Saturday, Jan. 4.....VICTORIA.....Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11.....EUROPA.....Saturday, Feb. 1.

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Dec. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The steamer CITY OF MONTREAL will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 1 P. M., on TUESDAY, 10th inst.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 11.	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
Calabria, Wed'day, Dec. 18.	Parthia, Wed'sday, Jan. 8.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Dec. 25.	Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Thursday, Dec. 12
ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Saturday, Dec. 28

Cabin passage..........$70 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE....Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE...Dec. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 8, at ——
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 15, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN..........2,500 tons
PEMBROKE..........2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN..........3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin..........53 currency
Steerage..........30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Dec. 10.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 11.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Pedro, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 9.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Dec. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing: steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail noon, WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS
FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS..........Dec. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON..........Dec. 26
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS..........Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)...Sat., Dec. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman......Tues., Dec. 17
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Sat., Dec. 21
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..........Sat., Dec. 28

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage-tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn; or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1872.
SAMUEL Y. CLARK,
ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.
oc7-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clark, No. 104 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of October, 1872.
GEORGE CLARK,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
oc21-1aw6mM Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. BULKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 98 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next. Dated New-York the 7th day of September, 1872.
9s-1aw6mM* HENRY W. BULKLEY, Executor.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS ENGlish, French and German, and understands music, wishes to get a situation as governess or lady's companion; she could also assist in superintending household duties. Address H. E., Post-office Box No. 4,192, New-York.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AS ASSISTANT teacher in Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, Long Island. Requisites, Christian character, scholarship, experience and tact in the management of boys. Address, with full particulars, testimonials and references, E. T. MACK, Principal.

A TEACHER WANTED AT EACH POST-office town in the United States; duties light and pay liberal. Address (with stamp) "American Educational Union," No. 737 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD;
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.), stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; or by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:56 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:27, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 875 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.
No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL. D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 38 EAST 62D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, LECturer on geology, zoology, and botany, has time unoccupied for schools at low rates. Care AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Union, N. Y.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and Mathematical School, No. 781 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—DROPPED AT OR NEAR MORRIson's, Broadway, on SATURDAY, a lady's small GOLD WATCH and CHAIN. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to Mr. GAY, office of the *Evening Post*.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FRENCH CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A coupé d'Orsay, built by Bendar, of Paris; hung on eight springs; but little used; perfectly fresh; for sale at less than half the cost of importation, at private stable, No. 3 East 20th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADdles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS,
For brougham, T-cart, and landau; new and very stylish. For sale at No. 156 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BROWN HORSES, sixteen hands, six and eight years, of fine style and action; will be sold separately, either being a showy coupé horse; also a coupé and harness. Apply at private stable, No. 108 West 30th-st.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-seat Westchester phaetons, light rockaways, and every other style family carriages; reduced prices; second-hand rockaways, dog carts, pony phaetons, buggies, brett, coupé rockaways, &c.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, EVERY description, new and second-hand; several left from last year, slightly soiled, for sale cheap; all styles carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap-robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Second-story front room (sunny,) and hall connecting, for gentleman and wife, or baby and nurse: with or without board; also room for single gentlemen; terms reasonable; best references given and required. Parties appreciating refinement may address COMFORT, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING an elegant house, No. 58 West 33d-st., will rent with board the second floor and third story back room, handsomely furnished, singly or en suite. References exchanged.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITH OR without partial board, in a private family in 78th-st., near the Madison-avenue cars, a furnished bedroom with modern conveniences. Address A. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

NO. 34 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., large front room, with modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board.

NO. 119 EAST 17TH-ST.—A LARGE room on parlor floor, with board, to one or two gentlemen; house newly and handsomely furnished and strictly first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A parlor floor, two connecting rooms, to two gentlemen who wish a quiet, genteel home. Fire, gas, and good attendance. Apply at No. 128 East 22d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN IMmediate vicinity of Madison-square, desire to rent one or two rooms, (with board,) to gentlemen. Address TYRO, *Times* Up-town Office 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 42 GROVE-ST.—A WELL-FURnished front room, with large pantry, fire and gas, to let, with good board; $16 for two; also hall-room adjoining, $8.

ONE LARGE EXTENSION-ROOM ON first floor for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also, a front hall room with board; references exchanged. No. 56 West 22d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—A LARGE ROOM, new and elegantly furnished, to let to gentleman, without board; house first class; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-av., with board, a large third-story front room, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 57 WEST 16TH-ST.—WORKINGmen's boarding-house; best in the City; $5 and $5 50 per week; table board, $4.

NO. 49 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PARLOR and bedroom on the second-story front, with or without board; more rooms if required.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, with private table only.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with unexceptionable board to gentlemen.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—A LARGE HALL-room to rent to a refined gentleman, with board; references.

TWO HALL ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with first-class board. No. 36 West Washington-square.

NO. 100 WEST 33D-ST., ROOM NO. 16, fourth floor.—A competent colored laundress solicits washing to do at home. Apply to Mrs. Sellers.

A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM ON SECond floor, to let, with board, at 103 West 38th-st.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL.
(Fronting St. James Park,) Jacksonville, Fla.
Open from November to May. Address
F. H. ORVIS.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

1 L. P. Beam Engine, with boiler, &c., 38 in. x 9 ft., second hand; 1 Propeller Engine, condensing, 34 in. x 28 in. stroke, second hand; 1 Propeller Engine, condensing, 44 in. x 42 in. stroke, new. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ENGLAND. — IN CHANCERY. — WAKEFIELD versus MATTOCK.—JOHN DAVIES WAKEFIELD.—Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the above cause, dated the 13th July, 1872, John Davies Wakefield, the person above named, a legatee under the will of Agnes Watson, late of Brixton, in the County of Surrey, spinster, deceased, for the sum of £500 on attaining the age of twenty-one years, viz., on the 8th of January, 1852, who left England in the ship Charles Richard in the year 1849, and deserted from the said ship at New-York on the 31st May, 1850, and subsequently resided in Mulberry-street, New-York; and all persons claiming to be entitled to the said legacy of £500, as the legal personal representatives of the said John Davies Wakefield, if he is dead or otherwise, are by their solicitors, on or before the 31st day of January, 1873, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of Vice-Chancellor Sir John Wickens, at No. 11 Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. MONDAY, the 24th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 4th day of November, 1872.
ROBT. W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.
Messrs. Billing & Venn, No. 3 Church-court, Old Jewry, London, England, solicitors to the plaintiffs in the cause.
Messrs. Salter & Cowing, No. 160 Broadway, New-York, United States, agents to Messrs. Billing & Venn. d9-1aw3wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD D. DENNIS, FREDERICK ANSOATEGUI, and THOMAS POTT, plaintiffs, against ISAAC McKIM COOKE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety-four cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 22, 1872. JAMES RIDGEWAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n25-1aw6wM

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 22, 1872, the stockholders of the Star Fire Insurance Company are required to pay the sum of $50,000 in cash, being twenty-five per cent on the capital stock, at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire, and in case of failure of any stockholder to pay said assessment at or before the time above named, his stock will be reduced twenty-five per cent. of its par value.
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.
JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, in cash, being SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.
WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
THREE EXTRA NIGHTS.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
IN ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE DIRECTOR HAS THE HONOR TO INFORM THE SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT, previous to the departure of the Company for Philadelphia,
THREE ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCES
will be given on
MONDAY, DEC. 9,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11,
FRIDAY, DEC. 13.
MONDAY, DEC. 9, AT 8 P. M.
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME,
MIGNON,
with its great and unapproachable cast.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Senora SANZ, Sigs. VIZZANI, LYALL, JAMET, and others.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, AT 8 P. M.,
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Nicolai's Opera of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
(In German.)
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA..........as..........Mrs. FORD
Miss HENNE..........as..........Mrs. PAGE
CLARA DORIA..........as..........ANNE PAGE
Herr HERMANNS..........as..........FALSTAFF
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, AT 8 P. M.
GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
SATURDAY, DEC. 14,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

Knabe's pianos are used at the Academy of Music. Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music, and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST
ELEVEN
NIGHTS
and last TWO MATINEES
of
DUNDREARY.
Enormous success of Mr.
SOTHERN,
SOTHERN,
SOTHERN,
who will appear as Lord
DUNDREARY,
Every evening until
SATURDAY, Dec. 21,
On which occasion he will appear in his celebrated and original character of
DUNDREARY'S
BROTHER SAM,
pronounced by the entire London Press as fully equal, if not superior, to his
LORD DUNDREARY.
Box plan open
ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of
MISS AGNES ETHEL'S ENGAGEMENT,
and of
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF THE YEAR,
AGNES.

This week, 85th to 92d Performance of AGNES. | Saturday next Last Matinee but one of AGNES, at 1½ o'clock.
Evening performance begins at 8; over at 10:40. | Friday evening, Dec. 20, Miss Ethel's Benefit.

In active preparation,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
NEW ROMANTIC DRAMA,
ATHERLEY COURT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the
GREAT SPECTACLE,
LEO AND LOTUS,
A GRAND BALLET PAGEANT.
With its superb costumes, exquisite scenery, beautiful music, and the
FINEST BALLET IN THE WORLD.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 1¼ O'CLOCK.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT
will open his
CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH CLASSES
at his rooms,
No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
preceded by a lecture on French.
FIRST LESSON FREE TO ALL.

THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION will hold a Fair at Republican Hall, Broadway and 23d-st., during the week commencing MONDAY, Dec. 9, to aid them in their care of the widows and orphans of Union soldiers. They appeal to the patriotic public for donations of money, useful and fancy articles, or refreshments, which may be sent to either of the following ladies: Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY, President, No. 135 West 22d-st.; Mrs. Dr. C. V. CLARKSON, Vice-President, No. 96 Park-av.; Mrs. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Treasurer, No. 335 West 14th-st., or to the hall during the Fair. All donations will be promptly acknowledged.

WENDELL PHILLIPS—TO-NIGHT—Steinway Hall.
Subject—*Daniel O'Connell.*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of December, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. GILLESPY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GRIFFITH and GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, composing the copartnership of Griffith & Wundram, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Griffith and George W. Wundram, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADAM W. TURNBULL and PETER P. TURNBULL, bankrupts.—At the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1872.—This is to give notice that I have filed my final accounts, as assignee of the estate of Adam W. Turnbull and Peter P. Turnbull, bankrupts, in said Court, and that on the 3d day of January next, I shall apply to said Court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867; and also, that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purpose of a dividend, and for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, Assignee, &c.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 17 Nassau-street, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENNIS LYONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Dennis Lyons, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP BROCK, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Philip Brock, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the MARKET SAVINGS BANK.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors, and other persons interested, to appear, and show cause, if any they have, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of December, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., why the Assignee in Bankruptcy of said bankrupt, should not be authorized to compound and compromise the claims of the estate of said bankrupt against the property at Milton, Ulster County, New-York, where Henry B. Conklin formerly resided, and Mary E. Conklin now resides, for the sum of eight thousand dollars in cash.—Dated Dec. 7, 1872. F. W. WORTH, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. ROGERS and MIERS CORYELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of December, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1872.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c., No. 187 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MICHAEL MARTIN, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
n25-1aw3wM* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CIRCUS.
DAILY MATINEES AT 2 P. M.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT SHOW IN 14TH-ST.
SECOND WEEK OF
MONS. D'ATELIE, OR MAN WITH THE IRON JAW,
WHOSE MARVELOUS FEATS OF STRENGTH HAVE ELICITED THE ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT OF IMMENSE AUDIENCES AT EACH EXHIBITION.
For the present week,
MONS. D'ATELIE
will daily perform his thrilling
ASCENSION ACT,
being elevated from the
GROUND TO THE DOME,
a distance of
EIGHTY FEET,
SUSPENDED BY THE TEETH,
HOLDING HIS INFANT SON.
MLLE. ANGELA,
THE FEMALE SAMSON,
who will appear in a series of herculean feats, culminating with the firing of a cannon from her shoulders.
THE GREAT
FASHIONABLE ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT,
under the direction of
DAN CASTELLO,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES, MONSTER SEA LIONS.
MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS, LIVING CURIOSITIES,
AUTOMATIC WONDERS,
DWARFS, GIANTS, ALBINOS, &c., &c.
OPEN FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
DAY EXHIBITIONS THE LEAST CROWDED.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
MADAME DOCKRILL.

It is with no ordinary pride that Mr. Barnum announces the arrival from Paris of the most wonderful equestrienne of the age, Madame DOCKRILL and her troupe, who, with their stud of horses, have been engaged by Mr. Barnum's agent in Europe, for a SHORT SEASON only, and will make their first appearance at the regular Afternoon Matinée, MONDAY, Dec. 16. This engagement involves a greater outlay than that of any attraction ever offered in an equestrian circle on this continent, and Mr. Barnum feels assured that the public, upon witnessing it, will appreciate his steadfast adherence (regardless of cost) to his old motto:
"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
EDWIN BOOTH..........Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK
and FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of
MISS NEILSON.

The management respectfully announces that this week, being the LAST WEEK of her very successful engagement,
MISS NEILSON
Will appear each evening and on the
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock,
in her great part of
PAULINE,
in Lord Lytton's beautiful and popular play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.

Seats for these last nights of Miss Neilson, may be secured at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TEMPLE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 16,
MISS HELEN TEMPLE
will make her first appearance in New-York as
JOAN OF ARC,
in the new historic, pictorial drama, in five acts and eight tableaux, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE LILY OF FRANCE,
which will be produced for the first time on any stage, NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW ARMORS, &c., &c.
Box-sheet open on MONDAY; seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—THOMPSON.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF MR. JOHNNY THOMPSON.

MONDAY AFT. at 2. LAST TIMES of the new Fairy Burlesque and Pantomime of the GOLDEN BUTTERFLY. All the beautiful Blondes and Star Burlesque ARTISTS. | MONDAY EVE. at 8. LAST NIGHTS of the protean Actor, JOHNNY THOMPSON, in his drama of ON HAND, ON HAND; or, TRUE TO THE LAST, With all the Original Effects.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, BENEFIT and last night but one of JOHNNY THOMPSON.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 16 first time of W. S. Gilbert's beautiful Fairy Comedy, entitled
THE PALACE OF TRUTH.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, first time of the new Fairy Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled
THE BABES IN THE WOOD,
in both of which the great BURLESQUE TROUPE will appear, introducing also among other specialties, Messrs. SHERIDAN and MACK, Messrs. DELEHANTY and HENGLER, and Prof. JACOB SHOWLES, with his celebrated trick mules
PETE and BARNEY.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES, NO. 4.
STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.
The "Silver-tongued Orator,"

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Subject—DANIEL O'CONNELL.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; tickets for remainder of course, $3 50.

ON EXHIBITION,
AT JAMES' FINE-ART ROOMS,
No. 30 East 14th-st.,
JOHANNES A. OERTEL'S CARTOONS,
Illustrating
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S POEM,
"WAITING BY THE GATE."
ADMISSION FREE.

LADIES' FAIR.

The ladies of St. Paul's Reformed Church will hold a Fair for the benefit of their building fund at the Somerville Gallery, 14th-st. and 5th-av., TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY next, Dec. 10, 11, and 12.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB, (DR. J. G. HOLLAND,) will deliver his celebrated lecture "The Social Undertow," at the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12. Lecture preceded by an organ concert, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Prof. Henry Eyre Browne, organist. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. For sale at Nelson & Phillips, No. 805 Broadway; Diggs, Cunningham & Co., No. 365 Broadway; Styles & Cash, No. 95 8th-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Monthly Reception, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9. Readings and concert by Miss H. L. D. Potter, Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mr. A. L. Mora. The membership ($5) ticket admits gentleman and ladies to these receptions, and also entitles the holder, without charge, to the reserved seats for the sixteen lectures, beginning in January.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, NO. 195½ Bowery, opposite Spring-st., the most elegant and extensive establishment in the country; MONEY LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, and every description of personal property. Also for SALE a large stock of SILKS, VELVETS, FURS, LACES, and other fine goods.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV.—Reception MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9. Readings and concert at 8 o'clock by the following favorite artists: Miss H. L. D. Potter, reader; Miss Henrietta Beebe, soprano; Mr. A. L. Mora, organist. New collection of paintings in the parlors. No admission by programme. The membership ticket admits gentleman and ladies. The full membership ($5) ticket also gives the holder, free of charge, two reserved seats for the sixteen lectures, beginning in January.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding, cheap, for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 333 Hudson-st.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 23d day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect five trustees of said Cemetery.
DEC. 5, 1872. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum will be held at Mrs. Charles D. Landau's, No. 7 East 14th-st., MONDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 M.
SARAH C. MURRAY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY for sale, with long lease, cheap rent, and now doing a good business. The owner wants to sell as he has other business to attend to. Call until sold at the corner of Broadway and 46th-st., No. 1,551.

FOR SALE.—DRUG-STORE ON CORNER of good business avenue; sales this year over $8,000; twenty-five to fifty prescriptions daily; price $3,000 cash. Address PHARMACIST, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.,
Near Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY EVENING,
Dec. 9,
Will be acted, for the first time at this theatre,
RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN'S
most famous comedy, entitled
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
With new scenery, and the following very complete and
SUPERIOR CAST:
Sir Peter Teazle..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Oliver Surface..........Mr. G. H. Griffiths
Joseph Surface..........Mr. Louis James
Charles Surface..........Mr. Geo. H. Clarke
Crabtree..........Mr. W. Davidge
Sir Benjamin Backbite..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Rowley..........Mr. D. Whiting
Moses..........Mr. James Lewis
Trip..........Mr. Owen Fawcett
Snake..........Mr. J. Burnett
Careless..........Mr. G. Devere
Sir Henry Bumper (with song)..........Mr. J. G. Peakes
William (Joseph's servant)..........Mr. F. Chapman
James (Lady Sneerwell's servant)...Mr. W. Beekman
Lady Teazle..........Miss Fanny Davenport
Mrs. Candour..........Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Sneerwell..........Miss Nellie Mortimer
Maria..........Miss Linda Dietz
TUESDAY EVENING,
Dec. 10,
will be produced, for the first time on any stage, a drama, in four acts, from the French, adapted by Mr. T. B. De Walden, expressly for this theatre, and entitled,
THE BARONESS.
Count de Savenay..........Mr. G. H. Griffiths
Ralph Yarley..........Mr. C. Rockwell
Roland..........Mr. W. H. Crisp
Simoneb, a lawyer..........Mr. D. Whiting
John, a servant..........Mr. Carroll
The Baroness Vaubrey..........Mrs. C. D. Abbott
(Her first appearance on the stage and her debut in that character.)
Genevieve de Savenay..........Miss Kate Claxton
Julie, a lady's maid..........Miss Nellie Mortimer
FIRST ACT PASSES AT WEISBADEN, THE OTHER ACTS AT PARIS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12, THE BARONESS.
FRIDAY, Dec. 13, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, MATINEE at 1½, EVENING at 8, } THE BARONESS.

NEXT WEEK—the famous old comedy of
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND,
and the favorite comedy of
MARRIED LIFE.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION for production during the HOLIDAYS,
A BRILLIANT NEW COMEDY,
now acting to crowded houses in London, the production of a NEW WRITER, and to be given here with superb new scenery, costumes, and appointments.

⁂ Seats may always be secured one week in advance at the box-office, which is open daily from 8 till 6.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
NEW
YEAR'S
EVE!

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Curtain rises every evening at 7¾.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.

The critic of the *Times* says: "In 'ROUND THE CLOCK,' it is undeniable that the manager has made a stupendous effort to give his patrons something entirely new and strange, and he has lavished money and labor without stint to compass his purpose."

ROUND
THE
CLOCK.

The *Herald* says: "The aim of the piece is not so much to illustrate the dangers and temptations of Metropolitan life, as to show what is the thing we are apt to call 'life' in this City. In this way it becomes a picture of the institutions of which good people hear, but which they never see. Nothing of the kind has been attempted since the production of 'Tom and Jerry,' half a century ago, and as the town rushed to see the town in London, so New-Yorkers will go to see the wonders of which they have only heard."

ROUND
THE
CLOCK.

The *Evening Post* says: "An extravaganza that baffles description was produced last evening, at the Grand Opera-house. It is entitled 'Round the Clock,' and the purpose is to show the sights and scenes of this big bad City during the twenty-four hours of the day. * * * It is animated in its movement, brilliant in its accessories, and as a piece of scenic realism has certainly never been surpassed, perhaps never equaled on the New-York stage." * *

ROUND
THE
CLOCK.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The duplicate Majiltons, with Mrs. John Wood as the danseuse, though we see her only for a moment, is immense, and the scene of the auditorium of Niblo's, as viewed from the stage, is an effect never before accomplished in a New-York theatre."

RECEIVED
WITH
ROARS
OF
LAUGHTER
AND
THUNDERS
OF
APPLAUSE
NIGHTLY.

POPULAR MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at popular prices. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. extra. Evening prices same as usual.
Performance over every evening at 10¾ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
NEW
YEAR'S
EVE!

OLYMPIC.—GRAND REENTRE OF MLLE. AIMEE, and the new PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 9, at 8 P. M., with Offenbach's celebrated Opera Bouffe,
LA BELLE HELENE.
AIMEE in her charming rôle of Hélené.
JUTEAU in his successful rôle of Paris. DUCHESNE, LECUYER, NARDIN, JULIEN, MAREAS, &c. Conductor, Mons. VAN GHELE.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, LA BELLE HELENE. In active preparation, LA PETIT FAUST, and the newest of all operas, LES CENT VIERGES.
Seats secured at the Box-office, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and No. 114 Broadway. Prices as usual.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER,
Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. ROB'T JOHNSTON,
In the grand military drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.
TONY PASTOR IN SOME NEW SONGS.
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER. FIFTY STARS.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2½.
Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.
MORE NOVELTIES. IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS
First appearance since his return from California of
Mr. J. W. MCANDREWS,
The favorite old Plantation Delineator.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S READINGS from her own works, at Association Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1, for sale at No. 701 Broadway and No. 805 Broadway, New-York.

LECTURES.

LECTURES BY PROF. TYNDALL.
Prof. JOHN TYNDALL, LL. D., F. R. S., of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, will give a course of six experimental lectures on *Light and Heat*, in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, Dec. 17, 19, 21, 26, 28, and 31, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets for the course $6; reserved seats $3, to be had at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 551 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 *PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for* $275 *cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS,
Unrivaled Squares and Uprights.
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.
Sterling in quality, grand and generous in tone, durable, moderate in price. Our chief plan and aim to satisfy every buyer. Guarantee unlimited.
Special Bargains.
BRADBURY, $1,000; SQUARE GRAND at $350.
UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES, $275, $300, &c.
Elegant 7⅓ rose-wood carved at Special Low Figures.
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AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Thorough instruction in all branches of music, by the most eminent Professors, at liberal terms. A Singing Club is now forming. For further particulars and complete prospectus apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE pupils on the piano, to whom particular attention will be given: $10 per term. No. 138 West 28th-st.

HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS, in exchange for black-walnut chamber suite or piano. No. 128 West Broadway.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.

Destruction of the "Express" Newspaper Building.

The Loss Estimated at About $70,000 —A Fire in Dey-Street.

Smoke was discovered issuing from the central window on the third floor of the five-story brown-stone front building, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, at 11:05 o'clock last night, by Officer Devins, of the Second Precinct. He at once gave the fire-alarm, and Capt. Caffrey, with the reserve section of the Second Precinct, formed a fire-line around the burning building, which was the office of the *Evening Express* newspaper. The flames spreading with great rapidity, a second alarm was sounded, and Chief Engineer Perley and the main body of the Fire Department were soon at hand. The basement of the building was occupied as the press-room and paper warehouse of the *Express*. The first floor was occupied by the publication office of the *Express* and the restaurant and billiard-saloon of Vandyke & O'Halloran. S. H. Gildersleeve, successor to Samuel French, job printer, occupied the second, third, and part of the rear of the fourth floor. The offices and library of Messrs. Erastus and James Brooks, editors and proprietors of the *Express*, filled the remainder of the fourth floor. The front of the fifth floor was occupied by the editorial staff of the *Express*, and the composing-room extended through the rear of the fifth floor of the building. The Fire Department worked manfully to prevent the fire spreading. This was a difficult task, owing not only to the inflammable nature of the property in the building, but also to the peculiar construction of the building which favored the fire spreading. Reserves of Police from the Third, Twenty-seventh and Sixth Precincts assisted the Second Precinct Police in preserving order. Fire Engineers Brandon, Bates, Erlacher, Munroe and Furlong were on the ground and aided Chief Perley in the disposition of the firemen. The flames from the third story ran rapidly up the closed hatchway and shoots used to lower forms and type, and broke out with renewed power and violence on the fourth and fifth floors. Chief Perley at once ordered two engines to the rear of the building in Theatre-alley, and the fire was thus placed between eight cross streams of water. The pieces of falling timber fell down the shoots, however, into the basement and subcellar, and a stream of water was poured in there. It became necessary that a stream of water should at once be thrown into a side window on the fifth floor, and the power and efficiency of the Department was quickly shown. Engine No. 7 was brought into play, and the stream, a steady one, was successfully thrown into the window. After nearly two hours of steadfast labor, the firemen subdued the flames and saved the surrounding buildings. The loss to the *Express* newspaper on paper stock, type, printing machinery, &c., cannot fall far short of $35,000. The libraries, most valuable in their nature, including complete files of the *Express* from the first day of publication, were destroyed, and involve a loss of at least $10,000. Mr. Gildersleeve, the printer, did a most extensive business, and his loss, as near as could be estimated last night, will not fall far short of $15,000. The loss to the proprietors of the restaurant on the first floor will probably reach $2,500. The building, owned by the Greenwall estate, is damaged $5,000; insured. If the fire had spread through the rear on Theatre-alley, a most disastrous conflagration would have resulted.

HISTORY OF THE EXPRESS.

The *Evening Express* was started in July, 1836, in support of Gen. Harrison, then a candidate for the Presidency, and has continued a prosperous journal ever since. Mr. Erastus Brooks had entered journalism in the year 1832, being at that time editor and part owner of the *Haverhill Gazette*. He relinquished this position in 1836, and became the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Daily Advertiser*, which paper was afterward merged into the *Express*, when Mr. Brooks obtained an interest in the paper, and has since become its principal proprietor. For sixteen years he continued to attend the sessions of Congress, conducting his paper there in part as its Washington editor. Mr. Jas. Brooks subsequently entered the office, and is also part owner of the establishment with his brother. Last Summer the *Express* was renovated in appearance by new type and additional machinery, so that the loss sustained by the proprietors is a severe one. No doubt they will soon recover from the sudden disaster that has overtaken them, and issue the paper without much delay.

NEW-YORK NEWSPAPERS HERETOFORE BURNED OUT.

Of the prominent daily journals now in existence in the Metropolis, nearly every one has suffered, at one time or other, from the common New-York experience of being "burned out." The *Herald*, we believe, has twice been a sufferer from fire. The *Tribune* and *Sun* at least once each, while the *Evening Post*, *Journal of Commerce*, and *Commercial Advertiser* have all passed through the fiery ordeal. The only dailies now in existence which have so far enjoyed immunity from this misfortune, are the TIMES and *World*.

Fire in Dey-Street.

While the Park-row fire was at its height another detachment of the Fire Brigade came thundering down Broadway, scattering the crowds in the open square as they stood looking at the *Express* fire. It was then discovered that another fire had broken out in Dey-street, causing many people to run down there in search of fresh excitement. The firemen, on arriving on the ground, found that the flames had broken out on the third floor of the large five-story brick building No. 78 Dey-street, occupied by Meyer & Underhill as a feed and flour-store. As they responded so promptly, the firemen were able to check the flames by means of extinguishers, so that the loss was not over $3,000, chiefly by water.

HORACE GREELEY.

Sermon on the Life of Mr. Greeley—The Reasons Why he Should Not Have Been Elected.

A large audience assembled at the M. E. Church, in Second-street, last night, to listen to a sermon from Rev. Henry Aston, subject, "Horace Greeley: Lessons from his Life."

The discourse was especially intended for young men, and the congregation, as a consequence, was largely composed of that class. The preacher took as his text the words which Mr. Greeley uttered just before he relapsed into the death stupor, found in Job xix, 25, "For I know that my Redeemer liveth." The preacher said: I do not intend to devote this discourse to an extended eulogy of Mr. Greeley, of his life, actions, and public career. This has already been done from a thousand pulpits, and in numberless columns of the Press. Mr. Greeley's actions and life are known to all, and there is no need that I should devote the evening to a mere eulogy. I rather desire to call the attention of the young, of those who are just entering into the broad arena of the busy world, to the lessons to be derived from a contemplation of the career of a man whose life was so remarkable for its effect upon our country, and whose death called forth such expressions of heartfelt sorrow from the civilized world. The first lesson which the life of Mr. Greeley teaches is that of self-reliance and indomitable energy. He was the son of a poor farmer in New-Hampshire. When he was ten years old his father removed to Vermont, and shortly afterward to Erie, Penn. Mr. Greeley came to New-York without friends, and almost destitute of money. Two years afterward he started a paper, which failed. Then he started another; in this he was unsuccessful. Not faltering, he tried his hand again, and finally, after repeated failures, he succeeded in the *Tribune*, through which he accomplished those works which have rendered his life famous. The lesson to be learned from all this is, "Help yourself, and you will be helped by others." When you are old enough to start out in life, do it with vim and pertinacity. Fail once, and, still persevering, you will finally be successful. It makes little difference how low your birth, or how small your beginnings. Luther began as a strolling singer, and by and by he shook thrones with the force of his arguments and sterling energy. Bunyan tinkered old pots and kettles, but his *Pilgrim's Progress* has made his name immortal. Whitefield was a boot-black in youth, but his eloquence and perseverance gained him a name in the history of the Church which will be forever illustrious. Washington as a farmer's boy, Lincoln as a rail-splitter, Ulysses S. Grant as a tanner and son of a Methodist class-leader, are conspicuous examples of what energy and integrity will accomplish; and last, but not least, we come to Horace Greeley, with that moral heroism and steadfast purpose which have made him famous in the history of the country. You may ask how he failed in running for the Presidency? Why, when he had been generally successful, he was not elected to the White House. There are four reasons why he was not and should not have been. First, there was a good man already there. The people knew that Grant's Administration had proved eminently successful, and that a change was not needed.

Second—Mr. Greeley was better off in his chair of journalism than anywhere else. He was of more use to himself and the country there than he could possibly be in any other position. It was in the editorial chair that he had achieved the triumphs which made his name famous.

Third—Good men have been spoiled in the White House, and to place Mr. Greeley there would be to subject him to the dangers of an untried position.

Fourth—It was not Mr. Greeley, himself, in the Presidential chair, that the people feared, but Mr. Greeley espousing a bad cause, with the rebel community as his supporters, and dangerous parties as his advisers. So Mr. Greeley was not elected. Whether he died as the result of his failure, it is hard to say. Probably not. It is more likely that he died as the result of an overstrain upon his constitution, caused by prolonged watching at the bedside of his dying wife. But, with all his weaknesses, a nation mourns at his departure, and justly too. The work which he wrought was of vital importance to the lives and liberties of millions of people. He battled bravely and manfully for the right, and the influence of his writings and example will live on long after him. Dying, his last words evinced a firm belief in the truthfulness and holiness of the Scriptures, and proved that, whatever has been said concerning his disbelief in a personal Savior, his mainstay was in that Gospel which says, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Weaver's Recent Decision—Discourse by Rev. D. McAllister.

In the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, Rev. D. McAllister last night delivered a discourse on "The Bible in Public Schools." He took for his text: "These words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children."—Deuteronomy vi. 6, 7.

The speaker said the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New-York, Hon. Mr. Weaver, has recently recorded his decision that there is no legal place for the Bible or any religious instruction in the common schools of the State. We have here an authoritative decision on a most important question. As American citizens, interested in the welfare our children and our country's future, it becomes us carefully to examine it. The question raised has two divisions. It is a question of law, and a question also, as any legal question is, of ethics and of right. Mr. Weaver decides that the Bible cannot be legally used in our schools, and affirms the moral rectitude of the decision on the ground that it is not the province of the State to teach religion. We propose to examine the two aspects of the question in order.

I. What is the right and proper relation of State education to the Bible and religion? The text, with other portions of Scripture, declares the duty of the nation or State to teach the children of the commonwealth the commandments of the Scriptures. The preceding context gives the moral code of the Ten Commandments. The injunction then follows, addressed not only to heads of households, but to the nation, as such, "teach them diligently to thy children." Here are the nation's right and duty, as there can be no duty without its right, no right without its duty. Several solutions in the way of compromise have been proposed for the problem of State education and religion; the deferring of the settlement in each case to the local board; separate religious instruction by ministers and others called in; or instruction by the teachers outside of regular hours, and other plans have been devised. But the question in every case at last narrows itself down to this: Have the Bible and religion any proper place in the common schools, or must public-school instruction be completely secularized?

In attempting to give a correct answer to this question, I would state, first, that the very nature of the work of education requires the use of the Bible and religion by the State. Standard lexicographers agree concerning the meaning of the word education. It is the development and cultivation of the physical, intellectual, and moral faculties. In Webster's Unabridged Dictionary we find this definition: "Education is properly to draw forth, and implies not so much the communication of knowledge, as the discipline of the intellect, the establishment of the principles, and the regulation of the heart." If the State has to do with education, then, it has to do with the moral and religious nature of its scholars. On a prominent principle of the leading opponents of the Bible in the schools, the precepts of morality and religion cannot be dispensed with by the State. These opponents insist on having the State give instruction in gymnastics, or calisthenics, and music, because the pupils have physical and vocal faculties. But if the possession of vocal organs is a good basis for musical education by the State—and this is not to be disputed—much more is the possession by every scholar of a moral and religious nature a solid basis for the religious character of the system of education established and supported by the State.

A second consideration is also of importance. The responsibility of the State for her youth, and the intimate connection of her own welfare with their moral and religious character, enforce the claims of the Bible and religion in public schools. There is but little questioning of the propriety of education by the State, and there is not much diversity of view on the importance of religious instruction between the friends of the Bible in the schools and many of their opponents. Religious instruction by the State is what is objected to. And yet, will the men who urge this objection against the schools, urge it also against the reformatories, penitentiaries, and prisons of the country? The Prison Association and the International Prison Congress have emphatically insisted on the Bible and religion as the best remedial measures that can be employed. But if so desirable as a means of reforming criminals, what reasonable objection can there be to their employment by the State as a preventive of crime. The State knows the fact that the youth whose moral and religious education is neglected are the very ones who fill her asylums, penitentiaries and jails. She knows also that there are tens of thousands of this class of youth whom private and Sabbath-school efforts never do reach. Shall she be debarred from acknowledging her own responsibility for them, for their own welfare, for their own sake, and for her welfare so intimately bound up with their moral and religious culture? To do her duty to them and to herself, she must have a system of public education for all, and in that find place for the Bible and the great essential precepts of the Christian religion.

The third, and perhaps most important point is, that education severed from the Bible and religion becomes necessarily irreligious and unchristian. I know that many opponents of the Bible in common schools will not feel ready to concede this. They want simply neutrality in regard to the Bible and religion—nothing more. But neutrality is here impossible. A system of education that is not decidedly for the Bible and religion, is against them. It cannot be otherwise. Take an illustration. The State teaches astronomy. But according to the theory proposed it must say nothing about religion. The scholar learns of suns and systems. He asks who made them. The answer is given in one of our most popular school-books on astronomy, in the sublime language of the Bible: "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things that bringeth out their host by number. He calleth them all by names by the greatness of His might, for that He is strong in power; not one faileth." But that is the Bible and religion, and such language must be hushed. The scholar must learn astronomy without hearing of a God, who made and upholds all things. This is the philosophy of matter and force which says that true science knows no God. Is this to be neutral?

The difficulties are even greater in the study of history. If the State, in tracing the history of the United States, goes beyond mere dates and names, and connects the events of history as cause and effect, she finds herself compelled to pass moral judgment according to some ethical and religious standard. Some superficial thinkers speak of "colorless history." Was there ever such a thing? Is Mr. Froude's history colorless? or Father Burke's, or Mr. Meline's Historical Essays? Every history of America ever accepted among us answers such questions as—Who were the Puritans? Why did they leave England? What did they do in their settlement of this country? on the basis of the Bible and Christianity. Our very dictionaries are full of the Bible and religion. Webster defines the word "right" thus: "According to the will of God." The State cannot teach the simplest reading lesson, and define the words by Webster or Worcester or Walker or Johnson without bringing the precepts of the Bible and the Christian religion into its system. To leave all this out is to make our system ambiguous and non-Christian. To expel the Bible logically leads to the expulsion of Webster's Dictionary. The question is if the Bible in the schools is really the question of the relation of all parts of the system of public instruction to the truths of the Christian religion. In regard to these there can be no *punctum indifferens*—no point of neutrality. Mr. Beecher and the *Independent* may assert that there can be neutrality. But, as a matter of fact, there never has been, and from what we have seen, cannot be. It will not do to say that our common schools do not teach agriculture, but are not, therefore, anti-agricultural. And in like manner, if our schools do not connect with themselves the Bible and religion, they are not, therefore, hostile to the Bible and religion. This is a fallacy showing careless thinking. Agriculture is not a common need of the people. Merchants and mechanics do not require a knowledge of it. But all our youth, whether they are to be farmers, mechanics, and whatever calling they may follow, need instruction in morals and religion. And the school that shuts out these, and separates astronomy and history, and definitions of words from the Bible and Christianity, distorts the truths of these branches, and makes its instructions hostile to the Divine Word and its moral standard.

II. And now as to the legality of the Bible and religion in common schools. Mr. Weaver asserts that these things, so right in themselves, have no legal basis. Let us see.

The law first establishing the common school fund of this State was passed in 1805. The same year the Free School Society of this City was incorporated. Its founders, in their first address to the public, dated May 18, 1805, state: "It will be a primary object, without observing the peculiar forms of any religious society, to inculcate the sublime truths of morality and religion contained in the Holy Scriptures." This primary object was kept in view. The success of this Society was one of the chief incentives in leading the Legislature to make provision for free schools throughout the State. They wished all the children of the Commonwealth to enjoy the privileges of the same kind of schools. In 1810, Gov. Tompkins urged the Legislature to action. He repeated substantially the argument of Gov. Geo. Clinton, in 1802, and of Gov. Lewis, in 1804, for common schools for "the inculcation of correct principles and habits of morality and religion." In 1811 five Commissioners were appointed by the Legislature to report a system for the organization and establishment of common schools. These Commissions reported a plan, of which they say in their report: "This appears to be the best plan that can be devised to disseminate religion, morality, and learning throughout the country." Of course, it made the Bible a part of the system, and gave special directions for "preserving the religious regard due to the sacred writings." Only of late, comparatively, have there been writers against the Bible. It has had an honored place for sixty years. But opposition gathers every year. It is urged more and more strenuously on the ground that the true theory of civil government, and the theory of our national constitution, is that government has nothing to do with religion. As has been seen, if the State has anything to do with education, it must have to do with religion. And, in fact, the nation always has had to do with it. In the actual administration of our Government, in the use of the oath, in Christian chaplains for Congress, State Legislatures, the army, navy, and militia, for prisons and asylums, in public days of fasting and thanksgiving, the nation has acknowledged the Bible and the Christian religion. But, say its opponents, all these things, together with the Bible in our schools, are inconsistent with the Constitution, our supreme law, with which everything should be in accordance. It does not acknowledge the Bible or the Christian religion. Our schools, therefore, with the Bible in them, and all other similar features of our national life, are out of harmony with the Constitution and its theory of government. Thus the issue is being pressed. The question is raised. It must be met. Shall we retain the Bible or not? All early State legislation is in its favor. But the fundamental law of the Government is urged against it. What shall be done? say the opponents of the Bible. Put it out of our common schools, and make them conform to the constitution. But is this true statesmanship? Is this holding fast the integrity of the nation itself? This is putting the written instrument above the nation's life and vital constitution. The written constitution is made for the nation, and not the nation for its constitution, just as the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. And hence when this point of legality is pressed with ever-increasing multitudes of Christian citizens, we maintain that duty is to preserve the integrity of the nation under the development of its form. This is true conservatism and true patriotism. Let there be no dependence of the Church upon the State. Let each be independent in its own sphere. But the Christian education of our youth in undenominational Christianity, in its moral and religious teachings, which alone can make good citizens, is vital to our country's welfare. And if this be declared illegal, and if the Constitution be made a weapon to destroy our schools as they have been for sixty years the glory and safety of our land, then we must say, instead of expelling the Bible from our common schools, to make them conform to the fundamental law, which acknowledges neither God nor the Bible, we shall insert the acknowledgment of God and His law in the Constitution, and make it conform to our common schools.

Protestantism in Mexico—Sermon in Plymouth Church by a Mexican Missionary.

Plymouth Church, last evening, was filled with an attentive congregation, assembled to listen to the experiences of Rev. Hy. Reily in Mexico, with regard to the religious reformation which is now in progress in that heretofore benighted country. The exercises were begun by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who introduced Mr. Reily. He began his subject without a text, but introduced it by saying that any part of the progress of Christianity must be precious to Christians. He then alluded to the progress made by the Mexicans for liberty, until they now had a constitution as grand as that of the United States, and liberty was now a practical fact in Mexico. He referred to the first struggle in 1821 for independence from Spain, but said that struggle had not been generally understood. The Mexicans, however, kept along in their work, until, in 1857, they gained their entire liberty. But a greater triumph was now going on. The American soldiers during the war of 1846-8 took into the country the Bible, and that holy work began to circulate among the people. It had its effect, for a further desire for knowledge was manifested, and even the Catholic priests also read it. By and by some of these priests were converted, and had the boldness to face the fanatical prejudices of the people. President Juarez encouraged them by giving to these reforming priests two churches, in which they openly preached. The French interregnum interrupted the movement, and the reforming priests were scattered. One, however, Aguiler, remained behind, and firmly taught the people; but he subsequently died from debility. He was, however, the founder of the Evangelical Church in Mexico, which Church is now making rapid progress. The speaker threw himself into the work of reformation, and, by the aid of a printing-press, scattered tracts in the Castillian language among the people. He had become converted, and in the Church of San Jose de Gracio he denounced the Romish religion. The principal Romish priest challenged him to a public discussion, and the convert accepted the bold challenge. All the City of Mexico was moved by it, and all classes became interested in the expected discussion. Two platforms were erected, one for each disputant, and when the time for discussion came the Protestant preacher was present, but the Romish priest had cowardly fled, and his platform was empty. In the country the priests would tear up the Protestant Bible in their pulpits, and encourage their followers by the promise that if they killed a Protestant, they need not fear purgatory. Under these teachings, the Pastor's house was attacked, the Protestant church burned, the Protestants driven away, and the Pastor all but killed. But the principles were not rooted out; for, shortly after, under the protection of the Liberal Party, the Protestants returned, and kneeling on the ashes of their church, they thanked God that their lives had been spared, and that they were restored to their rights of a free conscience. When the speaker left Mexico there were fifty Protestant congregations in the capital, and he had come North to ask aid from the Protestants in America to assist the laborers in their work.

At the close of Mr. Reily's remarks, Mr. Beecher made a touching appeal to the congregation, after which a collection was taken up for the Protestant Church in Mexico, and the services concluded.

Personal.

Ex-Mayor Norcross, of Boston, and ex-United States Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. James Tillinghast, General Superintendent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; Gen. G. B. Wright, Vice-President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and Gen. James Cunningham, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Major A. F. Ravenel, of South Carolina, and Capt. J. H. Withers, of Liverpool, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. A. Fernandez, of the Spanish Army; A. Van Vechten, of Albany, and A. P. Laning, of Buffalo, are at the Hoffman House.

Col. Samuel Tate, of Memphis, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. David A. Wells, of Norwich; William Shee, of England, and George Shine, of Trinidad, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. F. S. Stockdale, of Texas; Col. Bolivar Christian, of Virginia, and Juan Boyle, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. T. F. Goode, of Virginia, and Dr. G. M. Weeks, of Washington, D. C., are at the Astor House.

Marriage and Divorce—Cross Suits in Herkimer.

From the Watertown Times, Dec. 7.

A queer matrimonial muddle has just been settled in Herkimer County. A certain ex-Sheriff of that county, who passed much of his time in Philadelphia, received information that his wife was unfaithful to him, and wrote her a sharp letter about it; her reply was equally sharp, and stung him into bringing suit against her paramour for destroying the peace of his family. Before the suit was concluded, the paramour took the woman to Indiana, and procured a divorce for her, took her to Massachusetts and married her, then took her home, and commenced a suit against the Sheriff for defamation of his wife's character. Last week the suits were both decided. The Sheriff received a verdict of $2,000 for his wife; the other man a verdict of $49 for his wife's injured reputation. Both parties cry "quits," and are glad the thing is over.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Wachtel Club, a German vocal organization of recent origin, celebrated its first anniversary by a series of social festivities at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, last night.

The Abt-Schueler Vocal Society gave an entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, consisting of vocal and musical exercises and a *soirée dansante*.

At a meeting of the Board of the Five Points Colored Mission, on Saturday, it was decided to remove the Mission-house and reading-rooms from No. 242 Baxter-street to No. 128 Leonard-street.

Lawrence Kelly, the man who was run over on Saturday by an out-going New-Haven train on Fourth-avenue, near Fifty-sixth-street, and had both legs severed from his body, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

Two of Brigham Young's sons have commenced the study of medicine in Salt Lake City, under Dr. G. B. Nichols, late of the Centre-street Hospital, in this City, who has taken up his residence in Salt Lake City.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Wm. Akins, of Forty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue, was held for trial in $2,000 bail, for feloniously assaulting Richard Markham, of No. 344 West Forty-first-street.

The girl who was run over and killed by a truck at the corner of Hudson and Duane streets, on Saturday afternoon, has been recognized as Alice Cooney, who lived with her parents at No. 9 Harrison-street. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest.

At the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, the pupils of the girls' Turn School were yesterday afternoon, under the direction of Mr. Eipler, their instructor, engaged in an exhibition of their gymnastic accomplishments, which attracted a large attendance.

The New-York Central Barbers' Association, organized last Spring during the strike of the journeymen for a reduction of the hours of work, gave their first annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, last night, which was fully enjoyed by all participating.

The colored people of this City will hold a meeting at Cooper Institute, on Friday next, for the purpose of expressing their abhorrence of the policy of the Spanish Government during the past four years in the Island of Cuba. Addresses will be made by Messrs. Henry H. Garnet and W. M. Saunders.

Thomas Farley, aged seventy-five, a native of Ireland, who was badly injured by falling from a Third-avenue car in Chatham-street, on the 4th inst., died on Saturday while on his way in an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital to St. Vincent's Hospital, whither he was being removed at his own urgent request.

Detective Clapp yesterday arrested Herman Blumenthal and his wife on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel from Meyers' Intelligence Office, No. 307 Bowery. The prisoners rented an attic of Mrs. Meyers, and have been seen leaving the house with bundles, which is supposed to be the stolen property.

An examination was held before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in the case of John McMillan, of No. 227 East Twenty-third-street, accused of knocking down and robbing James Hume on Thanksgiving night. The case having been heard, McMillan was committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

At a late hour on Saturday night Robert Ward, a sailor, aged thirty, residing in Boston, while walking about the Battery, was assaulted by some unknown persons and severely beaten about the head. He was taken to the Church-street Police Station, and attended by Police Surgeon McLaurie. Search is being made for his assailants.

Thomas Tyles, a sailor, boarding at No. 85 Madison-street, was found insensible and suffering severely from injuries to his head, which, it is stated, he had received during a fight with some unknown persons some days ago. The Police of the Seventh Precinct were notified yesterday, and Capt. Mount has the matter under investigation.

Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-first Precinct, on Saturday night arrested Thomas Johnson, of No. 191 Mott-street, Wm. Wright, of No. 12 Mott-street, James Wallace, of the New-England Hotel, and Wm. Watson, of No. 46 Crosby-street, on suspicion of having stolen several watches and shawls which were found in their possession. They were taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and locked up.

Yesterday morning the dead body of an unknown woman was found lying in the entryway of the basement of No. 243 Elizabeth-street. The deceased is apparently about forty years of age, five feet four inches in height, light complexion, brown hair and eyes. She was attired in a calico dress, gray woolen petticoat, a plaid woolen shawl, white woolen cloak, and Congress gaiters. The Coroner will investigate the case.

Early yesterday morning as Mary Foy, aged seventeen, of No. 349 East Thirty fifth-street, was passing through Thirty-second-street, near First-avenue, she was assaulted by Thomas Carroll, aged twenty-two, a peddler, residing at No. 302 East Thirty-second-street, who dragged her in a dark alley and grossly assaulted her. Her cries attracted the attention of Patrolman Griffin, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who arrested Carroll, and he was locked up.

BROOKLYN.

Some time Saturday night the residence of L. O. Conklin, No. 132 Willoughby-street, was entered by burglars, who stole clothing to the value of $110.

At 12 o'clock Saturday night, Francis H. Jones, of No. 458 Degraw-street, went into Jacob Ender's oyster-rooms, No. 247 Court-street, to get a glass of lager-beer, and while there was relieved of a gold hunting-case watch valued at $125.

The boy George Whitehead, who was accidentally shot by another boy named Rudolph Maltby, while playing with a pistol at No. 270 Fourteenth-street, on the 28th of November, died, yesterday morning, from the effects of the wound.

Last evening Daniel Jane, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 5 Merceine street, while passing along James-street was struck on the head by a stone thrown by Joseph Eustace, inflicting a very severe wound. Jane was conveyed home by his friends, and Eustace was arrested and locked up.

John McKenna and Chas Reilly, aged respectively fourteen and fifteen years, were arrested, Saturday night, for breaking into Roebuck & Bros.' tin factory, No. 42 Tiffany-place, and stealing $30 worth of zinc. Harmon Heiser, a junk-dealer at No. 77 Irving-street, was also arrested as a receiver of the stolen property.

LONG ISLAND.

Crews are to be placed in the life-saving stations along the south side of Long Island shortly, for the Winter.

The sloop Sarah, of Greenport, struck a rock in Long Island Sound, a few nights since, and sunk. She was valued at $1,200.

The Suffolk County Sabbath School Association will hold its annual session, at Bay Shore, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 10th and 11th inst.

Mr. John Leguire, of Sag Harbor, was shot through the shoulder on Saturday by a friend, near whom he was standing, and who was carelessly handling a gun.

A little daughter of Mr. John Lightning, aged ten years, was killed by a passing train while crossing the Long Island Railroad, about a mile east of Newtown village, on Friday evening.

The Suffolk County Mutual Insurance Company propose, by legal means, to resist the payment of their alleged liability, incurred by a fire which occurred in the premises of Mr. Pearsall, at Babylon, last October.

James M. Osborn, of Greenport, has been committed to the Suffolk County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of burglary, the property recently stolen from several Greenport stores having been found at his residence.

The Universalists of Huntington will hold a two days' conference meeting, on Wednesday and Thursday. On the afternoon of Thursday Rev. R. C. Lansing will be installed as pastor of the First Universalist Church, Rev. J. M. Pullman, of New-York, preaching the installation sermon.

Rev. George Lansing, pastor of the Methodist Church, in Hempstead, alluded to Horace Greeley in a sermon, on the 1st inst., in which he warmly praised his character generally, but condemned him for his recent political course. Much feeling has been created for and against the pastor, and yesterday, he again alluded to the matter, reiterating what he had before said.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dennis Donahue, a resident of West-street, Newark, was found lying insensible in front of a house near the Twelfth Ward School-house, on Saturday night, with two of his ribs broken and his skull fractured. Whether he met with his injuries by accident, or was assaulted, has not been learned.

The anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be celebrated today at the Halsey-street Church, Newark, at which addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Eddy, Rev. Dr. Butler, and Dr. Spencer. The religious services were held yesterday in all the Methodist churches in the city before large audiences.

Ruffianly Assault on Women.

Last evening a well-dressed ruffian walked down Bleecker-street, amusing himself by assaulting almost every woman he met. When near Greene-street he assaulted three women, and one of them was kicked severely in the head, causing the blood to flow freely. Some gentlemen who were passing interfered, and the ruffian ran away. The woman was taken to Schofield's drug-store, corner of Wooster and Bleecker streets, but the proprietor rudely ejected her, and refused to attend to her injuries. But for the timely arrival of the Police the store-windows would have been smashed in by the excited crowd who had gathered on the spot.

The City Mission Society.

A religious meeting of more than ordinary interest was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue, yesterday. The meeting was called for the purpose of recounting the progress of the New-York City Mission and Church Extension Society. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Bodwick, the pastor, the meeting was addressed by Rev. William Ketchum, Rev. W. C. Steele, and Wm. K. Peyton, who described the labors of the Society since the date of its establishment by Wm. Cornell, in 1866. As a result, fifteen churches and stations had been erected, fourteen Sunday-schools built, and during the last year 50,227 visits were made to families. In the past year $68,000 were spent by the Society, which now owns property in the City valued at over $250,000; and the work of increasing the means of alleviating the condition of the poor was being carried on with renewed vigor.

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Sugar—Private advices more unfavorable than public. Merchants refuse to purchase, owing to the high demands of holders. Stock scarce; quotations nominal; contract business very small. Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 48,000 boxes and 225 hhds.; receipts of the week, 475 boxes and 100 hhds.; exported during the week, 9,700 boxes and 325 hhds., including 8,900 boxes and all the hogsheads to the United States. Bacon quiet and weak at $16@$16 50 ₱ cwt. Butter in fair demand; Superior American, $26@$27; Goshen, $28@$30 ₱ quintal. Flour quiet and steady. Wax—Yellow in fair demand. Lard easier but not quotably lower. Potatoes quiet. Tallow buoyant at $13 75@$14 ₱ quintal. Onions heavy. Coal-oil steady. Empty Hogsheads nominal at $3 75@$4. Lumber in fair demand. Shooks—Box buoyant. Hoops firmer. Long Shaved, $75@$80. Short Shaved, $60@$65 ₱ thousand. Freights flat and nominal.

[Advertisement.]

STARTLING INDUCEMENTS.—Magnificent Fancy Furs and the latest style of gentlemen's Hats are offered at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and palatable.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—A. Rood, Miss Anna Eichman, D. Whittaker, M. Welsh, J. Beckett, A. Lavadiere, S. L. Robbins and wife.

In steam-ship St. Thomas, from Kingston, Jam., &c.—Jas. Riddle, Louis Leach, Vibian Fingie, Mrs. J. C. Hendriques and 2 children, Miss S. Lavare, Mr. De Sola, Mr. Doyale, Mrs. Faulkner, Mr. Bavastro, Mr. Foster, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bentley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:13 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon rises...1:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:47 | Gov. Island..3:36 | Hell Gate...4:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Dec. 8.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah 5th inst., with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston 5th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Ship Chinaman, (of London,) McKenzie, Shanghai Aug. 1, with tea and bread to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Passed Anjier Sept. 17, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 18, and crossed the equator Nov. 10, in lon. 32; had heavy W. winds down the China Sea; was 8 ds. off Paracells with heavy S. W. gales; from thence moderate weather.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had heavy weather up to Hatteras, from thence 6 ds., with moderate weather. Nov. 24, lat. 23 30, lon. 84 39, passed schr. Nellie Shaw, bound N.

Bark Iona, (New.,) Horn, of and 17 ds. from Picton, N. S., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Geo. H. Brewer. Had fine weather up to Montauk Point, from thence 9 ds., with a succession of strong S. W., W., and N. W. gales.

Bark Neptune, (Aust.,) Guirovich, Smyrna Sept. 30, via Gibraltar 38 ds., with licorice-root to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Took the southern passage, and had moderate weather to Bermuda, from thence 12 ds., with strong W. gales.

Bark Antonietta C., (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Malaga 55 ds., with mdse. to Hatton, Watson & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 29; took the southern passage, and had moderate weather to Bermuda, from thence 16 ds., with strong W. gales.

Bark Waldo, Pressey, Seville 40 ds., with cork, lead, &c., to J. Osborn, Son & Co.—vessel to E. W. Barstow & Son. Took the middle passage and had fine weather up to Nov. 29, since, a succession of strong W. gales; was 15 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Lady Mary, (of Quebec,) De Roy, Naguabo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to master. From the lat. of Bermuda to Hatteras had strong N. and N. W. gales; from thence 6 ds., with fine weather.

Brig Ellen Maria, (of Bangor,) Hoxie, Darien, Ga., 8 ds., with yellow pine to Kenney & Ross—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had moderate weather.

Schr. Geo. S. Fogg, Ryder, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Belle Brown, Nash, Dix Island, with stone to Bridge Company.

Schr. Leonora, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to G. B. Miller.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Theo. Dean, Thrasher, Taunton, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ella Barnes, Avery, Fall River, for Baltimore.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zach, Beebe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence, for Croton.

Schr. Justina, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. David Sprange, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to Benj. West.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Hallock, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James English, Barker, East Greenwich, for Rondout.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. A. B. Haynes, Barlow, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Delphi, Allen, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Ridley, Muckenbridge, New-Haven.

Schr. Urbanna, Allen, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton, for Rondout.

Schr. D. F. Willetts, Cheesebro, Stonington.

Schr. Wm. S. Thompson, Larder, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Voorhees, Goldsmith, Providence.

Schr. Jas. Hoffman, Shopshire, New-Haven.

Schr. Vermillion, Dickson, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate Rounnell, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. M. W. Griffin, Clarke, New-Haven.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Dill, Norwalk.

Schr. Anidir, Thompson, Guilford, Conn.

Schr. Sunnyside, Dixon, Millstone Point.

Schr. R. M. Atwood, Parks, Fall River.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.

Schr. Yarmouth, Baker, Sandwich.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, Newport.

Schr. Escort, Jones, Bridgeport.

Schr. Helen Mar, Nicker, Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York. Barks S. B. Hale, Rosario, and Wilhelm, from Gottenburg. Brigs Two Marys, from Inagua; Alfaretta, from Pensacola; Tally Ho, from Alexandria; Maria Wheeler, from Baltimore; Anna D. Torrey, from Hoboken; John Aviles, from do.; schr. Samos, from Galveston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 8.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York; bark Magnet, from City Point; brig Helias, from Stockholm; schrs. Mary Meymouth and R. A. Hooper, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Stormy Petrel, for Liverpool; schr. John Shay, for Wilmington, Del.; Electric, for Bucksville, S. C.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 8.—Arr. Brig Ida L. Ray, from New-York.

Sld. schr. Thomas Fish, for Bath.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 7—A. M.—Arr. brig S. P. Brown, Providence, for Calais; schrs. Cyrus Fossett, Weehawken, for Boston; Clara Sawyer, New-York, for do.; Franconia, (3-m.,) Philadelphia, for do.; Sarah B., Hoboken, for do.; Virginia, Rondout, for do.; Sarah Cullen, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Helen Thompson, South Amboy, for Portsmouth; W. G. R. Mowry, Providence, for Calais; Forest City, and Catharine Lockhart. The latter cast anchor on Nantucket Shoals yesterday on passage from Ellsworth to Rondout. Also arr. schr. Carrie, (Br.,) St. John, for Apponaug.

Sld. all the vessels before reported excepting brigs Gold Finder, (Br.,) Sarah Harris, (Br.,) schrs. Boaz, Catharine Ravenswing, M. C. Hart, Ada F. Whitney, Franconia, Ward J. Parks, Clara E. McConville, Forest City, Helen Thompson, Howard, Cyrus Fossett, Virginia, M. A. Farwell. Wind moderate from N. W. at 10 A. M.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 30, by ship Chinaman, in lat. 7 34 N., lon. 121 38 E., ship Golden Fleece from Iloilo for New-York; Sept. 24, lat. 13 28 S., lon. 90 30 E., ship Nicoletta (Dutch) from Batavia for Rotterdam; Oct. 18, off the cape bark Sea Field from Colombo for London; Oct. 24, lat. 27 24 S., lon. 7 40 E., ship Harburg from Singapore for Liverpool, 70 ds. out; Oct. 29, lat. 18 21 S., lon. 3 18 W., ship Glen Sannox from Calcutta for do.; Nov. 8, lat. 4 18 N., lon. 27 3 W., bark Wiltshire from do. for Trinidad, 76 ds. out; Nov. 9, lat. 2 N., lon. 29, 18 W., ship Ocean (Norw.,) from Cardiff for Bombay; Nov. 26, lat. 25 N., lon. 60 2 W., bark May Flower hence for Barbados, 10 ds. out.

Dec. 5, by steam-ship St. Thomas, in lat. 32 34, lon. 75, Alexander, (of Bath,) from New-Orleans, for Bremen; 6th, lat. 36 01, lon. 75 11, passed schr. Nancy W. Smith, hence, for Savannah.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Steamer Cleopatra, from New-York, arr. this morning. Also arr. bark James Ward, from New-York.

SAVANILLA, Nov. 25.—In port brig T. Towner, Willard, for New-York, ldg.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

20 AND 22 JOHN-ST.,

ARE OPENING FRESH INVOICES OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS AND BRONZES.

THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS IS SPECIALLY CALLED TO OUR LARGE STOCK AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF BRONZES, BOTH IN LARGE AND SMALL PIECES.

LEATHER GOODS

TRAVELING-BAGS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, DRESSING AND TOILET CASES, WITH IVORY AND SILVER FITTINGS, WRITING-DESKS, LADIES' SHOPPING-BAGS, WITH RUSSIA LEATHER BELTS.

LEATHER, VELVET, AND GILT BRONZE JEWEL-CASKETS, RICH VELVET ODOR CASES, WITH CUT-GLASS FLACONS.

RICH ENAMELED MENTON AND WEDGEWOOD VASES, &C., AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EXTRA!!!

UNION ADAMS & CO.

Have manufactured expressly for the present season a Splendid Variety of

House Coats,

Smoking Jackets,

Robes de Chambre,

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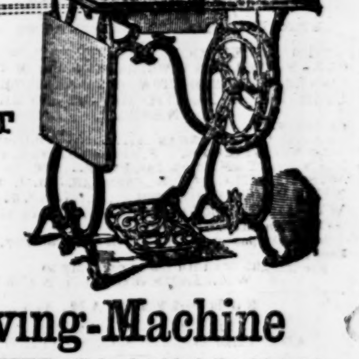

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